

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 500.—VOL. XIX.]

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1851.

[Two Numbers, 1s.]

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

THE visits which, from time to time, the Sovereigns of England have paid, with all the splendour of state ceremonial, to their ancient city of London, have, for the most part, been matters of mere form and routine. Custom exacted such visits on the acces-

sion of the Monarch, and the Monarch most usually conformed to the custom, because compliance was considered, in the popular estimation, to be almost as essential a part of the ceremonial as the Coronation itself. The first visit paid to her capital by Queen Victoria was of this character. Very different in its origin and motives was the last visit, which our columns this day record. It was

modelled upon no former ceremonial, but stands by itself, one of the most gratifying public displays of a year which has been singularly prolific of such pleasing, as well as unexpected events.

When Queen Victoria first visited the city of London, she was no stranger to the hearts of the people. Though her character and disposition were unknown, many virtues were expected of her.

KING LEOPOLD AND THE ROYAL CHILDREN OF BELGIUM.

LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians, may fairly claim to rank among the best, and, in many respects, the most fortunate of monarchs. His reign, viewed politically, is peculiarly prosperous. He rules over a free, moral, industrious, and contented people, who, after achieving their own emancipation, have had the further rare and pre-eminent good fortune of knowing how to make use of liberty. With them, under the guidance of their King, all has been caution, conciliation, and moderation. Whilst the nations around them have been convulsed by revolutions and discord, the Belgians have kept steadily the same, their energies devoted to agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and their lives spent in the furtherance of internal order and domestic comfort.

The story of this Belgian people, escaping so well, after the malice domestic and foreign, that shook them not many years ago, is a strange one, but far stranger is the biography of their present King. His life is curiously mingled up with some of the most important events in the modern history of Europe; he seems indeed to have always happened to come advantageously upon the scene when there was any regal or political difficulty to be overcome—a kind of providential interposer, such as Horace alluded to when he speaks of the "dignus vindice nodus." The salient points of this Monarch's condition and career are very interesting, and well worth contemplating.

Leopold, King of the Belgians, now in his sixty-first year, unceasingly fortunate in his political career, has, in his domestic life, experienced much happiness, chequered by much grief and sorrow. His alliance with a Princess—the hope and darling of England—ended, before twenty months had elapsed, in a day of the deepest mourning that, perhaps, ever fell upon a husband or a nation. Yet from his House came the light that was to dispel a people's despair, and to resume and realize their brightest aspirations. The Royal widower's sister—herself a widow—espouses the Duke of Kent; and Leopold becomes the uncle of England's most cherished of sovereigns, Queen Victoria, who strengthens the tie by her alliance with his nephew, Prince Albert. A revolution gives Leopold himself a throne, and another bride undergoes with every virtue. The House of Saxe-Coburg is once more in close affinity with that of Guelph, which, by Leopold's second marriage, is also in some measure linked to the House of Orleans—a union most fortunate to the dethroned family of France. The Royalty of England gives the exiles a warm welcome, and Leopold's house at Claremont affords them a home. King Leopold, meanwhile, and his little kingdom are calmly isolated in the centre of a "sea of troubles." Amid the convulsions of empires and the crash of revolutions, the Belgian Monarch wields an unshaken sceptre. One, too, cannot but here note the recent death of the King of Holland, whom Leopold had by so strange and mysterious a concatenation of circumstances unwittingly ousted of bride and throne. A short time, and Leopold has to undergo another trying hour of sorrow. His second consort, the excellent Queen Louise of Orleans, the friend of Queen Victoria, and the delight of all who knew her, passes away in the summer of her life, borne down, no doubt, by the afflictions of her House: she leaves to her husband and his kingdom three surviving children. The King is at present a widower, with two sons and a daughter.

In the names given to his Royal issue, his Majesty of Belgium has displayed his usual good feeling and good taste. There cannot be a stronger proof of how anxiously he wishes to cherish the recollection of every one connected with his two marriages, so bright, so happy, and alas! so transitory in their duration. King Leopold's elder son, the Duke of Brabant, the Prince Royal and heir of Belgium, now in his seventeenth year, is styled Leopold Philippe Marie, thus uniting the names of his father, his grandfather, and his mother. The second son, the Count of Flanders, now aged fourteen, is styled Philip Marie Leopold George, thus not only recalling the remembrance of the same relatives as his brother, but also bearing a sign of his father's affinity to the House of Brunswick. Lastly, the King of the Belgian's only daughter, the Princess Charlotte, now aged eleven, gracefully perpetuates, by her name the memory of an English Princess, whom consort and country loved so well and mourned so deeply.

The King of the Belgians is himself a Protestant; his Royal children are Catholic—the religion of their mother. They receive a most careful private education.

By the constitution of Belgium, the succession to the throne is limited to the direct male line of Leopold, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants. In default of a male heir, the King, with the consent of the Legislative Chamber, may nominate his successor; and in further default of such nomination, the throne is vacant. It is not, we believe, necessary that any future King should be a Catholic. In Belgium, indeed, all religious persuasions enjoy the most perfect freedom. The Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish clergy receive support from the State.

Both the sons of King Leopold are Lieutenants in Belgian regiments. An aide-de-camp is attached to the household of the elder son, the Duke of Brabant. The office is filled by M. d'Hainin de Moerkerke, a Major in the 1st Belgian regiment of carabiniers.

The whole surviving Royal family of the Belgians were the other day in this country, the honoured guests of her Majesty Queen Victoria. Their eventful history and their recent affliction, their private worth, virtues, and amiability, render the Royal widower and his youthful offspring, upon whom rest a kingdom's hopes, personages worthy of deep interest and general respect and affection.



DUKE OF BRABANT.

COUNT OF FLANDERS.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

THE ROYAL CHILDREN OF BELGIUM.—DRAWN BY BAUGNIET.

When a second time the Queen visited the ancient city, it was no longer a mere formality to which she lent the splendour of her presence; but the inauguration of the new Temple of Commerce, to which she, as the Sovereign of the greatest commercial people on the face of the globe, was appropriately invited. The circumstances were peculiar, such as had not been known in England since the remote days when another Queen, highly popular in her time, and still remembered with good-will in the traditions of the people, opened the first Royal Exchange as a place where the merchants might congregate. Comparisons between Elizabeth and Victoria were not wanting at that period—all of them to the advantage of the living Queen, whose merits as a constitutional Sovereign, and the head of English society, as much transcended those of her illustrious predecessor as the Great Britain of the nineteenth century excelled in wealth, power, civilisation, intelligence, and true liberty the England of the sixteenth. The ceremonial was magnificent. The occasion was one of a nature to interest in the highest degree all classes of the people; and it was universally felt that the solemn consecration of the Commercial Temple, and the unveiling of the words that are emblazoned upon its front, would have lost much of their worth and significance, if the head of the State had not been present to recognise in the face of the people, and of the world, that "the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof."

The third visit of the Queen to London, and which we must call the last, until some new occasion shall invite her again into the same scenes, was still more remarkable than either of those which preceded it. The Queen inaugurated the great Palace of Trade, in 1839, but there remained one more inauguration of an edifice still more suggestive, which required all the extraneous pomp and circumstance of Royalty to give it befitting grace and value. The Palace of Industry, and the peaceful gathering upon our shores of the representatives of the art, skill, and labour of our own and foreign lands, received the recognition which they demanded; and the most beautiful and novel building in the world, erected for purposes which, next to those of religion, are the highest that can call forth the feelings or energies of a civilised people, witnessed one of the most gratifying spectacles ever recorded in history, when the young Queen of the Isles, with her illustrious Consort and her interesting family, and surrounded by the aged chieftains who fought in long-past wars—happily no longer necessary—by her high officers of state, by her brilliant Court, and by tens of thousands of an applauding people, walked in slow procession through its long and fairy-like avenues, and proclaimed in actions more eloquent than words, the dignity of labour and the peaceful union of all tribes and families of men. It only needed the visit of the Queen to the Guildhall of London, to receive, in a scene of festivity, the Commissioners and other persons of our own and foreign nations, by whose labours the Exhibition has been made so splendid and so successful, to add the last graceful touch to the great moral work of the year 1851. Certainly Europe could afford to parallel to the scene enacted in London on Wednesday evening last, when Queen Victoria, in the full blaze of an unprecedented popularity, fully merited by her public and private virtues, proceeded through her illuminated capital to accept the hospitality of a tradesman, and express, in her quality of chief magistrate and Sovereign of this great nation, her approval of the efforts of those who had made London for a time the world's wonder, and who had set an example which can scarcely fail, in after times, to produce results full of as good augury for the future progress of the nation.

The political reflections that force themselves upon the mind on an occasion like this are many; and, without entering upon that wide subject, we cannot fail to notice as among the most obvious the gratitude which Englishmen feel, that at such a time of trouble and perplexity throughout Europe, such a scene could have been possible here, and in no other capital. There is not a Sovereign or ruler in all Europe, who may not well envy Queen Victoria; and there is not a nation in the Eastern or Western hemisphere, who might not envy and imitate the patient industry, the calm self-reliance, the respect for law and order, and the moral character of the great mass of English society. The condition of the British people is not, through all its ranks and gradations, what it might be; but, without indulging in Utopia, the most rigid must confess that, with such a people, improvement, social, moral, and political, is not hopeless; and that, by the blessing of Providence, we may long hold our place in the front rank of the world, and, as we have done before, "teach the bewildered nations how to live."

IRELAND.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNODS.

The discussions of the present sittings of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland are characterised by more than usual warmth. Dr. Brown, at the seat of Friday week, having charged Dr. Cooke with being formerly opposed to the Confession of Faith, a scene of uproar ensued, which was recorded in the local papers.

Dr. Cooke rose; the uproar redoubled; the crowds in the passage, where Dr. Brown stood, rushed up, and all was confusion for a moment. Dr. Cooke's voice at length was heard rising above the din, exclaiming—"It is a vile calumny! it is false."

Dr. Brown—I repeat that what I state is a fact.

Dr. Cooke—I repeat that what I state is a fact. It is one of the most unfounded statements a man could make. (Uproar.)

Mr. Rogers—Call order, Moderator. Is Dr. Cooke permitted to proceed in this manner? (Uproar.)

Dr. Cooke—Yes, sir, he is permitted to proceed, as long as he proceeds in order, as he does now.

Mr. Rogers—You were not interrupted when speaking. Dr. Brown listened to your speech in patience—(Uproar)—and you interrupt him every moment.

Dr. Cooke—And I will interrupt any person who speaks untruth.

Mr. Rogers—The Moderator ruled that a person was not to be interrupted while speaking, but he replied to him he had concluded.

Dr. Cooke—Unleas when men say what is not true.

Mr. Rogers—Now, I ask you, Moderator, is this to be permitted? (Hisses from the gallery.) I ask the Assembly, is there a Christian here can tolerate the language used by Dr. Cooke? (Uproar.)

Dr. Cooke I will again repeat what I said before, that the assertion, as regards me, is a vile calumny. (Increased uproar.)

Dr. Cooke—I care nothing about your false witnesses; Christ was sentenced on the testimony of false witnesses.

Moderator—Order, order. Proceed, Dr. Brown.

Mr. Gamble—A word, Moderator, I can't stand here—(Uproar, cries of "Order" and "Hear Dr. Brown.") I can't stand here—(Uproar, cries of "Sit down thea.")

Uproar, Moderator, I can't stand here and listen to Mr. Reid's thea. (Uproar.)

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—(to Mr. Gamble). You are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke). I am satisfied. (Uproar.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Ecclesiastical Titles' Assumption Bill was brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday week.

Lord KENNEDY moved that the House resolve itself into committee on the Farm Buildings Bill.

Lord HARDWICK opposed the motion, on the ground that it would give facilities to landed proprietors to lay charges on their estates to be paid by their successors.

Their Lordships divided, and the numbers were—For the bill, 19; against it, 37; majority, 18. The bill was consequently lost.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH moved for certain returns connected with the case of Jotie Pershad, and stated a variety of facts confirmatory of his observations on a former evening relative to the initial trial and illegal imprisonment of that person.

Lord BACCHAMONT defended the Government of India from the observations of the noble Earl, and expressed his hope that the present, like many former charges against it, would turn out to have been greatly exaggerated, if not altogether without foundation.

After a few observations, in reply, from the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, the subject dropped.

SMITHFIELD REMOVAL.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Smithfield-market Removal Bill, which was agreed to without discussion.

Lord MONTAGUE, in moving for certain papers connected with the Papal aggression, availed himself of the occasion to state his objections to the measure which had been sent up to the House of Commons.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE deprecated any discussion of the bill until it should be brought regularly under the notice of their Lordships on its second reading.

The papers were ordered.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of Mr. HATTEY, a new writ was ordered for the borough of Knaresborough, in the room of the Hon. W. S. Lushington, deceased.

The House resumed the committee on the Inhabited House Duty Bill, the remaining clauses being agreed to after some discussion, and the report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

The Woods and Forests, &c. Bill was then passed through committee.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the motion for the House resolving itself into a committee of supply on the civil service, civil contingencies, &c.

Sir D. NORMAN moved as an amendment, that the architect of the New Palace at Westminster be requested to lay before the House forthwith a report in detail on the manner in which he would recommend that the interior decorations of the new House of Commons, and of the halls and rooms connected with it, should be completed, and that he be directed to prepare his plans with due attention to the style of decoration usually adopted at the period, to which the general architectural character of the new Palace is referable.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER deprecated any interference on the part of the House between Mr. BARRY and the Commissioners. He believed, however, that in the course of the discussion of the House of Commons would be ready to receive them for morning sittings, for the purpose of testing its accommodations.

Mr. HUME said he did not suppose, from the way in which the building was being proceeded with, that it should ever live to see it finished.

The amendment of Sir D. NORMAN was ultimately negatived without a division, and the House went into committee of supply on the civil service estimates.

SUPPLY.

The vote of £32,000 for secret service was opposed by Mr. WILLIAMS, who moved its reduction to £20,000. There was a prevalent opinion that the motion would be carried, and that the vote would be carried.

Colonel STURROCK concurred in objecting to the vote, and a large number of "secrecy" he considered sufficient to condemn it. The hon. and gallant member proceeded to indicate various ways of a festive or indolent character in which he suggested that the money was, or might be, expended by the Ministers.

Lord PALMERSTON moved for a vote of £100,000, which the House of Commons was to spend in bribery and corruption. The discussion was ultimately closed by a vote, when the amendment was negatived by 140 to 41—majority, 99.

Several other votes were passed, and the House resumed.

The Loan Societies Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Apprentice to the Sea Service Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Attorneys' and Solicitors' Regulation Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved the second reading of the Lodging-Houses Bill, and urged strongly on their Lordships the necessity of adopting measures for improving the dwellings and otherwise ameliorating the condition of the vast classes in this country.

After a short discussion on, in which several Peers took part, the motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House had a mid-day sitting, in which it was occupied with the discussion of the clause of the Civil Bill (Ireland) Bill, which eventually passed through committee, and was ordered to be reported.

In the evening sitting,

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Mr. STAFFORD presented a petition from Joseph Paxton, setting forth that in designing the Crystal Palace, he had quite as much in view the subsequent purposes for which it might be used as the immediate object of its erection; and praying that the House would take some means of preserving it to the country. He (Mr. Stafford) begged to move that the petition be printed with the votes, and to give notice that he intended very shortly to call attention to the subject. (Hear.)

CHANCERY REFORM.

Viscount PALMERSTON, at the Bar, presented to the House her Majesty's gracious answer to the address of the House, moved on the 28th of June, by Mr. J. Stuart, praying her Majesty to add two lay members to the Chancery Commission. He had to inform the House that her Majesty had given directions accordingly.

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION.

Viscount PALMERSTON also presented to the House her Majesty's gracious reply to the address moved by the Marquis of Blandford, "praying that she will be graciously pleased to take into consideration the state of spiritual destitution existing throughout England and Wales; with a view that her Majesty may be pleased to direct the adoption of such measures as she may deem expedient, for affording more efficient relief to the spiritual wants of the poor, and for an extension of parochial system corresponding to the growth of a rapidly increasing population by the help which may be drawn from the resources of the Established Church itself." Her Majesty had commanded him (Viscount Palmerston) to inform the House that the new Bill, which the Government had previously been directed to the best means of rendering the resources of the Established Church available for affording the most efficient means of spiritual instruction to the people of this country, and they might be assured of her Majesty's cordial concurrence in the adoption of a well-considered measure for promoting this important object.

ATTORNEYS' CERTIFICATE DUTY.

Lord R. GRANOVSKY moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the attorneys' annual certificate duty. The noble Lord said he would be content not to do more than lay his bill on the table with a view to its consideration next session; but he would not even do that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would say that when the income tax should have been decided upon he would allow the tax to be amongst the first to be considered with a view to its repeal.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, and said, however, happy he might be to say "Yes" to every proposal for the reduction of taxes, yet due regard to the finances of the country would not permit him to go farther in the way of repealing taxes than he had indicated in his financial statement. However, he was in a difficult position, he did not think that the year referred to in question was the precise one which should take precedence of all others in being abolished.

After a few words from Lord R. GRANOVSKY in reply, the House divided, and the vote was—For the motion, 162; against it, 132; majority against the Government, 30.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. HENRY BEKKLEY moved for leave to bring in a bill for protecting the parliamentary elections of Great Britain and Ireland by taking the votes by way of ballot. In supporting his proposition the hon. member divided the evils attending the present system into two classes, those from intimidation, and those from corruption. Regarding the first, he remarked that the fear rendered a large proportion of qualified persons from placing their names on the register, prevented more than a third of registered electors from recording their votes, and compelled a large number of those who did vote to give their suffrages to a candidate they did not support. Regarding the second, he referred to the calculations he had on previous occasion presented to the House, and which showed that 148 Peers and 17 rich members of the Commons held absolute control over the return of 38 representatives of the people. After illustrating his argument by a comparison of the present system with the French system, he urged the necessity of a reform, and a new electoral division of the country, in addition to the ballot. These reforms the hon. member advocated at considerable length, but, yielding to the representations which had been made to him, he consented

to withdraw his amendment, and allow the vote to be taken on the ballot question alone.

Captain SCORRELL, in a maiden speech, announced himself an old supporter of the ballot.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

Against it 87

Majority 30

.. .. . —37

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheering. Mr. SCORRELL then said: "In order to lighten the severe pressure of poor-rates in Ireland, it is expedient to facilitate by every means the employment of the inmates of workhouses in reproductive labour, so as to make these establishments, as far as possible, self-supporting; and that it is the duty of the Commissioners to see to it that the object is fully carried out."

Mr. O'FLAHERTY seconded the motion, and said: "The subject, but there were difficulties in the way of carrying out the object in view. It would be strongly objected to that free labour could not compete with the labour of paupers in workhouses. He hoped to facilitate by every means the employment of the inmates of workhouses in reproductive labour, so as to make these establishments, as far as possible, self-supporting; and that it is the duty of the Commissioners to see to it that the object is fully carried out."

After some discussion, in which several hon. members took part, the House divided, and the numbers were—For the motion, 42; against it, 64; majority, 22.

The Mercantile Marine Act Amendment Bill was read a second time. Adjourned at half-past 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

On the motion for the House resolving itself into committee on the Colonial Property Qualification Bill.

Mr. STURROCK moved that it be an instruction to the committee to provide for the abolition of any property qualification for the election of members to serve in Parliament. The hon. gentleman dwelt at some length on the case of Mr. Prince, the late member for Harwich, who, although a man of undoubted wealth and respectability, was yet unable to qualify himself for election by his qualification. He also referred to the fact that in the case of Scotch members no qualification whatever was required, and he could not see why a distinction should in this respect be made between the representatives of that country and those of the empire.

Mr. EWART, as a Scotch member, seconded the motion, and reminded the House that the Scotch members were not the only exceptions to the rule, for the members for the University were likewise exempted.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the proposal came before the House in a somewhat singular shape, and an amendment on a bill for decreasing the colonial property qualification. The real question was, whether there was any security in this qualification, which no one had any difficulty in obtaining, so far as to satisfy the examiners, even though not really possessed of it. He thought there was no security in it, and he was inclined to think that the whole of the qualification of qualification should not be taken into the consideration of Parliament, and he should be prepared to give it certainly his favorable consideration, but in the shape in which it was now brought before them he thought it could not be taken into consideration. It should be brought before the House in the shape of a bill, which could be discussed with great advantage. If his hon. friend, therefore, pressed his amendment, he would vote against it.

At 10 o'clock, in which Mr. NAWDEGATE, Mr. HENLEY, and Mr. V. SMITH took part.

Mr. T. STURROCK said that, after what had fallen from the noble Lord, he would withdraw his motion.

Mr. HITT, for the same reason, withdrew his bill.

The order of the day was then discharged.

On the motion that the House made Spirits in Bond Bill be read a second time.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER strongly opposed the motion, contending that the principle upon which the excise duties were levied was, that they should be levied at the earliest possible period, so as to get rid of the superfluous of the excise. The bill was introduced upon the plea that foreign and colonial spirits had an advantage in the mode of bonding over home-made spirits, which was calculated to lessen the comparative consumption of the latter. This he contended was an error, and quoted returns to show that since the introduction of the bill, and the returns of spirits had decreased in consequence of the fact that home-made spirits had largely increased. Any change in the present law of bonding would be an unfair disadvantage to the English distiller. The chance asked for would be unjust and unfair, and would lead to considerable fraud, and therefore hoped the House would not assent to the second reading of the bill.

Lord NAAS contended that the restrictions complained of amounted to nothing short of the prohibition of the exportation of home-made spirits. He admitted that the consumption of home-made spirits had increased; but he could not see that the prosperity of the trade should be any argument against relieving it from a system which was felt to be a grievance. There would be no loss to the revenue; or if there should be, the Scotch and Irish distillers would readily submit to an increased duty to make up that loss. The English distillers sought the part of the dog in the manger—they did not want the concession themselves, and they opposed its being given to all others.

Mr. BARNSTON moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord RUSSELL supported the bill.

Mr. REMONDS supported the bill.

The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the second reading 166

For the amendment 194

Majority —28

The bill was consequently lost.

The Arrest of Absconding Debtors Bill was read a second time.

The Ecclesiastical Residences (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The Churches and Chapels of the Poor Bill passed through committee; and the United Church of England and Ireland Bill passed through committee without discussion.

The Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill was read a second time.

COPYHOLD AND INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

Mr. BOUTYER obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and to continue, for a term to be limited, the copyhold and inclosure commissions.

The bill was read a first time, and the House adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

LAW REFORM—COUNTY COURTS BILL.

Lord BACCHAMONT said that many objections had been made to the bill for extending the jurisdiction of county courts to bankruptcy cases. One of those objections was that it would take away from the judges the jurisdiction to judges, and depriving them from practice, prospective. He thought there was force in the objection, and would, when he again proposed the bill, make it retrospective; but he did not intend to proceed further with the bill during the present session.

With regard to the objection as to the bill for extending jurisdiction to the county courts, he felt convinced that some such measure was requisite to render convenient or at all tolerable and bearable to the country the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, and he was therefore extremely sorry that he did not have in his hand the bill for that purpose.

Further with this bill during the present session.

BURGESSES AND FREEMAN PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE BILL.

Lord BACCHAMONT moved the second reading of this bill. The Small Tenements Rating Act had incidentally disfranchised a large number of persons, to whom it was the object of the present bill to restore the franchise.

The bill was read a second time.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH moved for a copy of a report from Mr. A. G. Finlaison to Mr. Labouchere on the Merchant Seamen's Fund, dated 18th March 1850, and laid before the House of Commons, and by them ordered to be printed, on the 26th March, 1850; also any report received by the Board of Trade since the report of the Commissioners of 1849, relating to the present condition and prospects of the Merchant Seamen's Fund.

Agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at 12 o'clock.

The Lords' amendments to the following private bills were considered and agreed to: Waterworks and Sewerage Bill, and the Canal and Waterworks, Police, Sewers, Waterworks, Gas, and Markets Bill.

The following private bills were read a third time and passed:—Farmers' Estates Society (Ireland) Bill; Manchester, Buxton, Matlock, and Midland Junction Railway Bill.

HARWICH ELECTION COMMITTEE.

The following members were sworn to try the validity of the late Harwich election return:—Mr. Fergus, Mr. Kershaw, Mr. Arkwright, Mr. Deedes, and Sir Henry Willoughby.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S FUND BILL.

The House went into committee on the bill. Mr. DEEDS took the chair. Clauses 1 to 15 were agreed to. On clause 15 being proposed,

Mr. LABOUCHERE said, the object of the bill was to substitute a new and improved management of the fund, which, under the present mode of management, was dwindling away.

After a few words from Mr. FORSTER,

Mr. CARDWELL said, the present bill was far superior to that of last year, and he was moved to make a large payment out of the public exchequer to enable the Government to give to every seaman now entitled to receive a pension, the same amount of pension which he would receive under the present system.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON concurred in the general principle of the bill, which was a sort of winding-up of the fund and going through the Gazette.

After a few words from Mr. BECK and Lord JOHN MANNERS,

The clause was agreed to as amended by the bill.

The Land Clauses Consolidation (Ireland) Bill was considered in committee, and several clauses were passed.

The House then postponed its sitting for a time, and re-assembled at five o'clock.

NEW WRITS.

Mr. HATTEY moved for a new writ for Scarborough, in the room of the Hon. George Augustus Phipps, styled the Earl of Mulgrave, who, since his election,

had accepted the office of Comptroller of her Majesty's Household.—Agreed to. Mr. HATTEY also moved for a new writ for the borough of Arundel, in the room of the Hon. Lord de Grey, who had accepted the office of Steward of the Manor of Arundel.—Agreed to.

Mr. F. RIES presented a petition from Sir John Lubbock, in favour of the Attorney-General Bill.

The Chief Justices Salaries Bill was read a third time and passed.

INHABITED HOUSE DUTY BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Mr. DISRAELI said he could not let that opportunity pass without expressing his disapprobation of the bill, which he considered was one of the most impolitic and unwise measures that could be introduced under existing circumstances. (Hear, hear.) He believed that very few months would elapse ere the country would regret that such a measure had been introduced.

After a few words from Lord JOHN RUSSELL the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Assessed Taxes Composition Bill, the Public Works, Fisheries, &c. Bill, and the Public Works (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Private Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill, the Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill, and the Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

SIR JAMES BROOKE AND BORNEO.

Mr. HUME moved for an address to her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to appoint her Royal Commissioner to inquire into the proceedings of Sir James Brooke on the north-western coast of Borneo, since his appointment as her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General to the Sultan and Independent Chiefs of Borneo; and especially into the manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the East India Company's naval forces, under his advice and direction, on certain wild tribes of that island, called the Sakarran and Sarew Dyaks, on the 31st July, 1849; and further that her Majesty will graciously command, that the opinion of her Majesty's Judges be taken and laid by her Majesty's Ministers before the House, touching the legality or otherwise of the holding by Sir James Brooke, at one and the same time, of the following apparently incompatible offices, viz. of sovereign ruler of Sarawak, being a British subject; of her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General to the Sultan and independent chiefs of Borneo, being Sir James Brooke, residing at Sarawak, where there is no independent chief; and also of the appointment of Governor of the British settlement of Labuan, distant 300 miles from Sarawak, which British settlement Sir James Brooke has since his appointment presented more than a few months during the last three years. The hon. gentleman developed his proposition at great length, strongly condemning the conduct of Sir James Brooke.

After some discussion, in which Mr. GLADSTONE contended that, supposing those men were pirates, according to the act of 1837, they ought not to be put to death unless they were resisting being captured; and that was a point which ought to be inquired into.

Lord PALMERSTON said that he had laid on the table several proofs that these men were pirates, and that the act of 1837 only spoke of men who were actually in custody, and who should be brought before a court; but in the present case they were dealing with men who would not suffer themselves to be captured, and who preferred rather being put to death.

The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion 230

Against it 119

Majority —111

The motion was accordingly lost.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PIRATES' HEAD MONEY.—On Wednesday, Mr. Hume, M.P., obtained in a parliamentary document, an account of the expenditure of £129,000 as pirates' head money. On one occasion £42,425 was claimed for 2500 pirates. There were 38 officers and 452 men in the engagement.

DEATH OF GENERAL WOOD, LIEUTENANT OF THE TOWER.—General Sir Wood, who held the distinguished appointment of Lieutenant of the Tower of London, died on the 3rd inst. at an advanced age. He entered the army as a cadet in 1787, served in the 8th and 21st Dragoons, was some years in India as a Major-General on the staff and was actively employed in the Nepal war 1814, 1815, and 1816. His tenure, which the late General Wood had enjoyed since 1833, value near £100 a year, will not, it is said, be again filled up.

THE MILITIA ESTIMATES.—The select committee appointed to prepare estimates of the charge of disembodied militia of Great Britain and Ireland, for the year ending the 31st March, 1852, have reported that the total sum to be provided will be £103,700, viz. Great Britain, £49,300; Ireland, £29,300; the numbers employed are, Great Britain 3092, Ireland, 443. The estimate for the year 1850-1851 was for £109,850, and therefore the decrease for the current year is £16,050. The decrease of numbers is 263.

One of the soldiers who bore Sir Ralph Abercromby from the field when he fell, in the moment of victory, at the celebrated battle of Alexandria, 1801, appeared at the Court-house, Leeds, a few days ago, charged with having attempted to hang himself on account of want.

The undistinguished services have been awarded to the following general officers, as rewards for distinguished services:—Lieut. Colonel Lloyds, 2000; Major-General C. Gordon, £2000; Major-General Aylmer, £2000; Major-General Sir De Laey Evans, £1000; Major-General Fleming, £1000; Major-General Maclellan, £1000.

NOVEL TESTIMONY.—Captain Robertson, of the *Trafalgar*, has just been presented with a highly bound quarto Bible and Prayer-book, mounted with massive silver corners, edges, and clasps, and lettered with projecting Gothic characters in silver; the whole inclosed in a beautifully carved oak case, bearing a silver trefort plate, with the Captain's family arms, and the following inscription:—Presented to Captain David Robertson, on board the *Trafalgar*, 1805. The volume has been very tastefully executed by Mr. Ansell, 10, Strand, from the design of a party of ladies who superintended the manufacture.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

On Tuesday, the valuable silver Cup, presented by the Queen, was competed for by the members of this club. The following are the names and stations of the yachts which started:—*Phantom*, 21 tons, London, Samuel Lane, Esq., owner; *Cygnet*, 35 tons, Southampton, H. Lambton, Esq., owner; *Scepter*, 25 tons, Cowes, R. Bell, jun., Esq., owner; *Mosquito*, 50 tons, London, Lord Londborough, owner; *Whisper*, 19 tons, London, Thomas Eveleigh, Esq., owner; *Heroine*, 25 tons, Cowes, R. Bell, sen., Esq., owner; *Arrow*, 84 tons, Southampton, Thomas Chamberlayne, Esq., owner; *Volante*, 48 tons, London, J. L. Craigie, Esq., owner. Half-minute time per ton was allowed for difference of tonnage. The distance to be sailed was from Erith to the Nore Light and back; and upon the arrival of the club steamer, the whole of the yachts were found at their stations, and a more beautiful line of fleet was never seen. The yachts, after some hours' spirited sailing, came to the winner's post in the following order:—*Volante*, 6 hours 33 min. 3 sec.; *Mosquito*, 6 hours 34 min.; *Cygnet*, 6 hours 35 min.; *Scepter*, 6 hours 40 min.; *Heroine*, 6 hours 55 min. 42 sec.; *Phantom*, 7 hours 6 min. 36 sec.; *Whisper*, 7 hours 7 min 20 sec. By this time it will be seen that the *Cygnet*, with her allowance of time, won by upwards of three minutes, and the cup was presented to her owner by Lord A. Paget. The Prize Cup, which we have engraved, is a beautifully-shaped shell, in silver, the handle being composed of a group of nymphs and triton, and the stem of lotus-leaves, bullrush, and sea-weeds; the base representing the triumph of Neptune. This elegant work of art was designed by Mr. A. Brown, for Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, and is an exquisite specimen of silver-work.

THE ALGERINE FAMILY AT VAUXHALL GARDENS.

This interesting group has just been added to the corte of Vauxhall Gardens, and is an instructive as well as amusing novelty of its kind. The Algerine family consists of five persons. Youssouf Ben Ibrahim, the father, is an Algerine, and two females fourteen and sixteen years of age; one of whom, Mouni, is the sister of Aicha; the other, Bala, the sister of Youssouf, and a boy five years of age named Moustapha.

Youssouf Ben Ibrahim, whose agreeable and courteous deportment has won the favour of all who have visited the family, served during fifteen years in the French army of Algiers as a soldier and interpreter. The testimonials he possesses certify that his intelligence, industry, bravery, and wisdom have won the confidence and esteem of all his superiors, particularly from the General Trezel, de Cetang, and Ruhlmann, under whose banner he had served.

After the famous expedition of Marshal Bugeaud, in 1847, Youssouf, who had signalled himself by his daring, retired from the service, and resolved on visiting France with his family; and, after having sojourned there a few months, he returned to his native land. Youssouf Ben Ibrahim, who is a native of Algiers, and professes the Mohammedan religion, devoted of its fanaticism. They wear the Arab costume, which is remarkable for its beauty and gorgeously. The crowds who nightly visit them are unanimous in pronouncing the group as replete with interest; and the personal attractions of the females, with the extreme novelty of their appearance, render the exhibition very gratifying.



THE ALGERINE FAMILY, AT VAUXHALL-GARDENS.—(FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY BEARD.)

THE NORFOLK GIANT.

ROBERT HALES, the Norfolk Giant, was born May 2nd, 1820, at the village of Somerton, near Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. His father, a respectable farmer, was 6 feet 6 inches in height, and married Elizabeth Dimond, of the same neighbourhood, who was 6 feet in height, and weighed 14 stone. Her family consisted of five daughters and four sons all of whom attained an extraordinary stature—the males averaging 6 feet 5 inches in height, and the females 6 feet 3 inches. The height and weight of Robert Hales—whose Portrait we have engraved—are as follows:—Height, 7 feet 6 inches; weight, 33 stone (14 lb. to the stone); measurement round the chest, 62 inches; round the abdomen, 64 inches; across the shoulders, 36 inches; round the thigh, 36 inches; round the calf of the leg, 21 inches.

In 1848, Mr. Hales had a great desire to see the Western World; he accordingly took passage on board H.M. Royal mail steamer *Canada*, and after one of the most boisterous and dangerous passages ever made across the Atlantic, he arrived in New York on the 14th December, 1848. He remained in America two years, during which time he excited much curiosity in the States.

In January, 1851, he returned to England, and took the Craven Head Tavern, in Drury-lane. On the 11th of April Mr. Hales had the honour of being introduced to her most gracious Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and six of the Royal children, at Buckingham Palace.

Hales is cheerful and well-informed, and has none of the unwieldiness for which persons of extraordinary stature are remarkable.



ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB PRIZE CUP PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY.

"JOHN BULL."

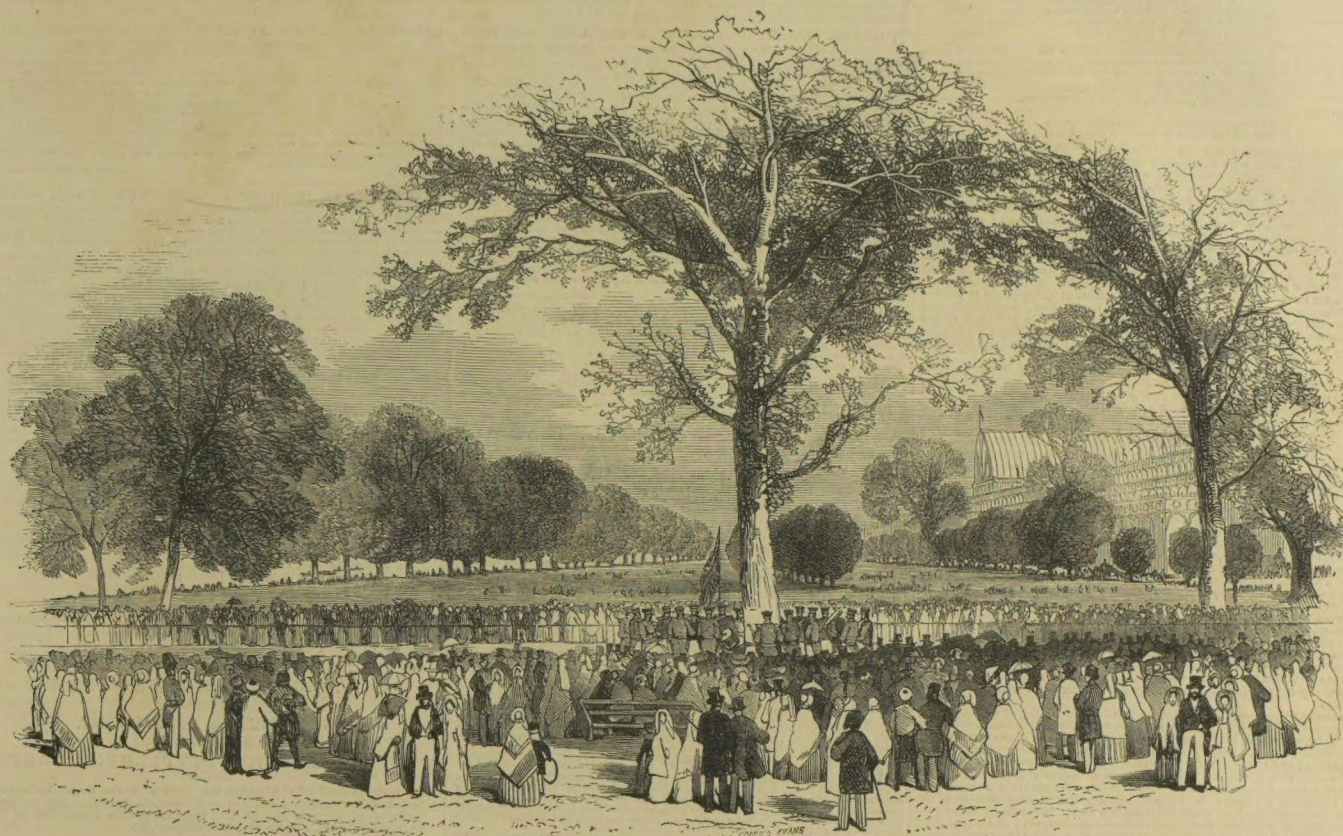
WILLIAM BALL, the extraordinary man who is also known as "John Bull," was born at Hershay, in Shropshire. His height is 5 feet 9½ inches; circumference of neck, 23½ inches; arm, 27 inches; breast, 70 inches; stomach, 80 inches; thigh, 60½ inches; calf of leg, 26 inches. His weight exceeds 40 stone. He is healthy and very active, and worked forty years puddler and shingler for the Colebrook-dale company of ironmasters.



WILLIAM BALL (JOHN BULL), A NATIVE OF SHROPSHIRE; HEIGHT, 5 FEET 9½ INCHES, WEIGHT, 40 STONE.



ROBERT HALES; THE "NORFOLK GIANT."



KENSINGTON GARDENS.—THE BAND.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

ONE of the most refreshing delights of the London season, more especially of its meridian, is a visit to Kensington Gardens; and, if made upon Tuesday or Friday, when a military band plays near the new Lodge, the visitor will enjoy the addition of fine music to the beauties, natural and artificial, of the gardens themselves. Mr. Weale, in his big book about London, recommends those who wish fully to appreciate Kensington Gardens, "to go there on a hot and sunny, or dusty, or windy day, when they will experience, particularly in the northern parts, the pleasure of having a sheltered and shady retreat, free from all the dust and dirt and bustle of the busy thoroughfares." In this wordy advice, however, the writer has forgotten the "Band," which, of late years, has been one of the fashionable attractions of the place: the days of its playing are occasionally changed—at present they are as stated above; the best hour, from five to six.

The gardens attached to Kensington Palace, when purchased by William III.,

did not exceed 26 acres. In 1691 they were described as "not great, nor abounding with fine plants. The orange, lemon, myrtle, and what other trees they had there in summer, were all removed to London or Mr. Wise's Greenhouse at Brompton Park, a little mile from there. But the walks and grass were very fine, and they were digging up a plot of four or five acres to enlarge their gardens." Queen Anne added 30 acres, which were laid out by her gardener, Wise. Bowack, in 1705, describes "a noble collection of foreign plants, and fine neat greens, which makes it pleasant all the year. Her Majesty has been pleased lately to plant near 30 acres more towards the north, separated from the rest only by a stately greenhouse, not yet finished." It appears from this passage, that previous to 1705 Kensington Gardens did not extend further to the north than the conservatory, originally built for a banqueting-house, and frequently used as such by Queen Anne. The eastern boundary of the Gardens would seem to have been at this time nearly in the

line of the broad walk which crosses them before the east of the Palace, and which our Artist has chosen for one of his views. The kitchen-gardens, which extended north of the Palace, towards the Gravel Pits (but are now occupied by elegant villas), and the thirty acres north of the conservatory, added by Queen Anne to the pleasure-gardens, may have been the fifty-five acres "detached and severed from the park, lying in the north-west corner thereof," granted in the 16th of Charles II. to Hamilton, ranger of the park, and Birch, auditor of excise, to be walled and planted with "pippins and red-streaks," on condition of their furnishing apples or cider for the King's use. At the end of the avenue leading from the south front of the Palace to the wall on the Kensington-road, is an alcove built by Queen Anne's orders; so that Kensington Palace, in her reign, seems to have stood in the midst of fruit and pleasure-gardens, with pleasant alcoves on the west and south, and a stately banqueting-house on the east, the whole confined between the Kensington an



KENSINGTON GARDENS.—THE BROAD WALK.

Another of those sad occurrences—unhappily not uninfrequent in mining districts—an explosion, took place on Tuesday week at the colliery of George Dudley, at the Five Ways, Cradley, Worcestershire, while the safety lamp was being used for the purpose of testing the presence of gas. It resulted in the death of nine persons. The bodies of four of them were brought out of the mine quite dead; the others have since died from the effects of the injuries sustained.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT IPSWICH.



SHERBURLAND PARK, NEAR IPSWICH, THE AT F SIR W. F. MIDDLETON, BART.—ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALBERT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

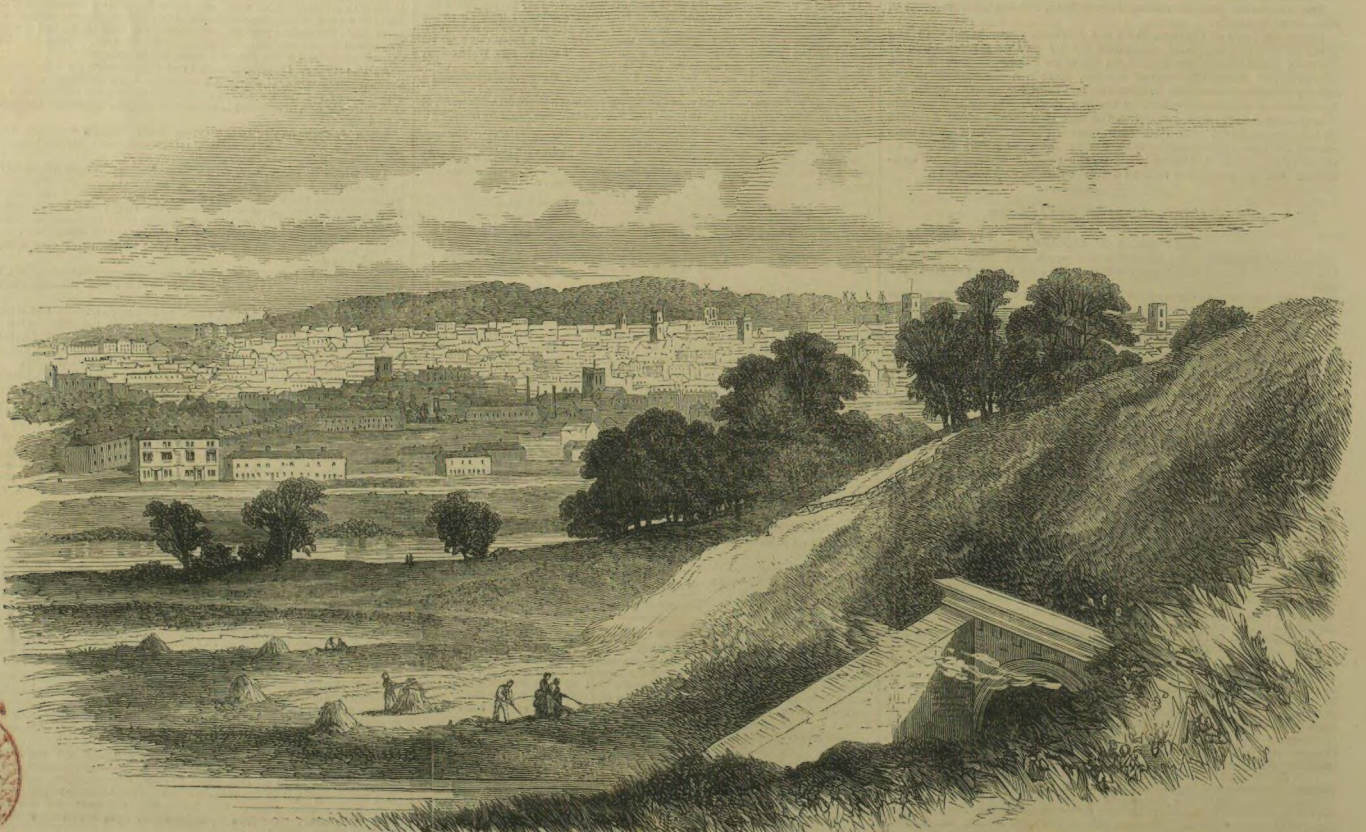
At the general meeting on Wednesday evening, Sir David Brewster resigned his presidential crown (to which he has done so much credit) to the Astronomer Royal; on which occasion he read a speech explanatory of the condition of science, and complimentary to his successor. Mr. Airy, in his reply, read a retrospective view of the progress of science within the past year; and dwelt especially upon the marked progress made in astronomy by the discovery of three new planets between Mars and Jupiter, the important observations on Nebulæ and Double Stars (one dark attending one light), by means of Lord Rosse's gigantic telescope. On other branches of science he treated more lightly, but altogether in an exceedingly simple and lucid manner. The Bishop of Oxford proposed, and Professor Sedgwick seconded, a vote of thanks to the new President, for this able exposition; and the assemblage, which was numerous and well attended by ladies (a fair proportion being in the costume of the Society of Friends) separated, after

hearing from the secretary, Phillips, that above 470 members (including above 100 ladies) had been enrolled.

Thursday morning was ushered in with bells ringing and other signs of holiday, such as flags, triumphal arches, and many houses gaily decorated with flowers and green boughs; and at ten o'clock the committees of sections met and prepared for operations; the presidents being Dr. Whewell, Professor T. Graham, W. Hopkins, Esq., Professor Henslow, Sir R. J. Marchison, Sir J. Boileau, and W. Cubitt, Esq. At half-past eleven Prince Albert arrived punctually from Sir W. Middleton's, where he had been met by the president, vice-presidents, and officers of the society. He was in an open carriage, and escorted by a detachment of Horse Guards; the streets filled with applauding crowds, and the whole scene very animated, the weather auspicious, and the arrangements (as they were in every respect) excellently made by the Ipswich committee. His Royal Highness immediately proceeded to the Physical Section (A), presided over by Dr. Whewell; and Colonel Reid was called upon to read his paper on "Mooring ships in revolving gales," which being of infinite value to navigation and seamanship was listened to with great interest. For the conclusion he mentioned an important fact connected with meteorology; viz. that Lord Palmerston had engaged 200 British Consuls, located over the earth, to make

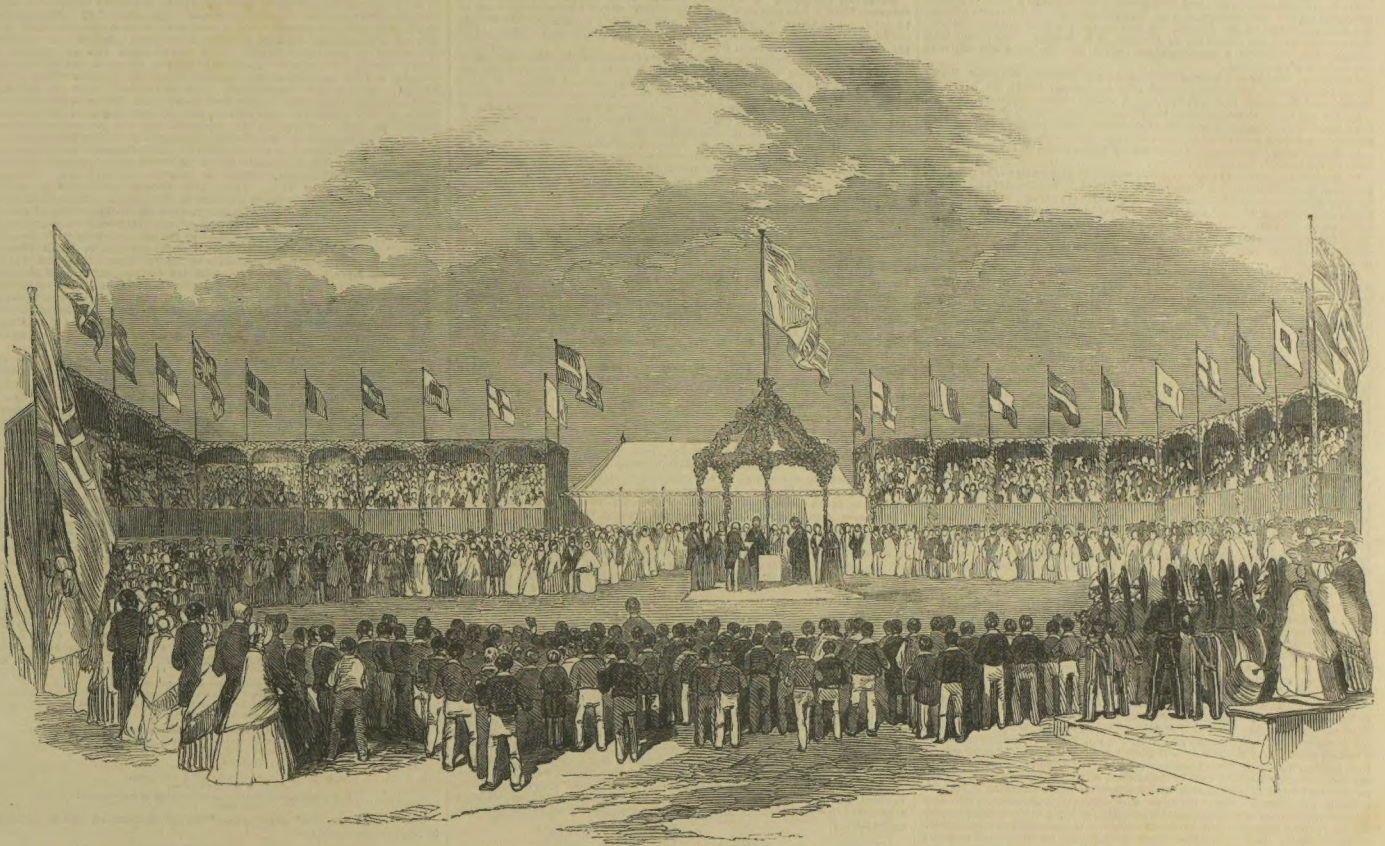
him half-yearly meteorological reports, which would furnish data for the desired solution of atmospheric laws. The circular storms which visit the British Isles he traced to their formation in the Atlantic Ocean; and those which affected the Mediterranean and Continent, to Africa. A very ingenious apparatus for making astronomical observations by means of electro-magnetism was exhibited and explained by two young Americans (the invention being American), which marked a revolving cylinder with a record of every second of time. Upon this Mr. Airy offered some remarks; and the Prince, having stayed above half an hour, retired, and was conveyed to

Section B, where Mr. W. Grove, V.P., in the absence of Professor Graham, presided. Here M. Dumas, speaking in French, finished a discussion which was in progress, on the growth of plants in various gases, the most remarkable feature in which was that (we believe as yet not completely demonstrated) one half per cent. of oxide of carbon would destroy life far sooner than a large proportion of carbonic acid. The next communication was made *vers* noon by Dr. Playfair and excited much curiosity, both from its novelty and value, as regards manufactures. It was by Mr. Mercer, a large manufacturer of cotton; and "on a new method of contracting the fibres of calico, and of obtaining on the calico thus prepared colours of much brilliancy." Various spe-



VIEW OF IPSWICH, FROM STOKES HILL.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT IPSWICH.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, AT IPSWICH.

cinens were shown, and admirably bore out proof of the qualities ascribed to this fabric. It would be long to describe it fully, but the principal features are, that cold water holding soda in solution poured on cotton alters the structure of the material, substitutes a new fabric for the original, and thus, rendering it acid, prepares it to receive a far brighter intensity of colour. What is more it adds to the weight and strength of the fibre and web, and by several processes, in combination with gum, &c., renders it easy to form any patterns of lasting

The principal alterations have just been completed, by Mr. Barry, R.A. The style is Italian. An open campanile, or bell-tower, has been erected at the south-west angle of the mansion; a balustraded stone terrace, with flights of steps communicating with the lawn, has been erected on the conservatory front, and adorned with marble vases from Italy; but the most important additions made by Mr. Barry are a new entrance hall, and a sculpture gallery adjoining.

After the departure of Prince Albert for Shrubland, the Ipswich Horticultural Society held their annual show.

In the evening was held the association *conversazione*, the company numbering 500.

On Friday, the Prince arrived from Shrubland a few minutes before eleven, and proceeded to resume his visit to the sections. At the Mechanical Section, the business was opened by the President, W. Cubitt, Esq. The subjects brought under notice were an explanation of an improved direct-action steam-fan, by Mr. Nasmyth, for the more perfect ventilation of coal-mines; and an account of the manufacture of chilled pivots, by Mr. C. May, for astronomical instruments. The Natural History Section, presided over by Rev. Professor Henslow, at the Mechanics' Lecture Hall, was the next section visited. Professor Forbes was called upon to communicate his observations on the Mollusca of the Azores and St. Helena, considered with reference to the distribution of life in the Atlantic Ocean, to which his Royal Highness listened with marked attention. The last visit paid by the Prince was to the Statistical Section, at the Literary Institution, Town-Hall; President Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. The subject to which the attention of his Royal Highness was directed was a mathematical exposition, by Dr. Whewell, of some doctrines of political economy.

His Royal Highness next proceeded to the Ipswich Museum. The Prince was received in the entrance-hall by Professor Henslow, President of the Museum; the Vice-Presidents; and Messrs. F. W. Johnson and G. Ransome, the secretaries, by whom he was conducted up-stairs into the collection room. His Royal Highness was attended by the Marquis of Abercorn, Colonel Grey, and Colonel Seymour. His entrance was the signal for a general rising, accompanied

by other demonstrations of respect and welcome, which the Prince gracefully acknowledged. Arrived at the chair provided for his accommodation, his Royal Highness took up a position on one side of it.

Professor Henslow, the President, then read a congratulatory address; and the document having been received by the Prince, and by him placed in the hands of Colonel Grey, his Royal Highness read a most gracious reply, which he afterwards handed to Professor Henslow.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Prince entered his name in the visitors' book. From this point he commenced a regular inspection of the cases in the room, and frequently expressed his gratification with the extent and value of the collection, and with the admirable manner in which it had been arranged.

His Royal Highness then quitted the room, and was shown by the President and Secretaries into the library, down-stairs, where a handsome luncheon was provided by Mrs. Harrison, of the Crown and Anchor Hotel.

After leaving the Museum, the Prince proceeded to lay the foundation-stone of the new Grammar-School. The site is at an easy distance from the town, looking over the Arboretum and Christ Church Park on the east, and commanding an extensive view of the river Orwell and the rich valley of the Gipping on the south and west. The preparations for the ceremony were in excellent taste. At the entrance of the grounds a spacious marquee was erected, fastened with laurels and flowers, and the ground covered with crimson cloth. On both sides was a range of galleries, the supporters garlanded with laurels and roses whilst from the roof were displayed flags. At the north end a yellow silk flag displayed the motto, "Do well and doubt not;" the south end exhibiting a blue banner, with the inscription "Agriculture and Commerce." These galleries, with the marquee in the centre, were arranged in the form of a crescent, and displayed all the fashion and beauty of the town and neighbourhood. At the north-east corner of the proposed entrance to the new edifice, the stone was exhibited suspended by pulleys from a framework decorated with laurel. From the roof of this structure waved the Royal standard of silk, beautifully embroidered. Here were assembled the young gentlemen of



PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO PRINCE ALBERT, IN THE IPSWICH MUSEUM.

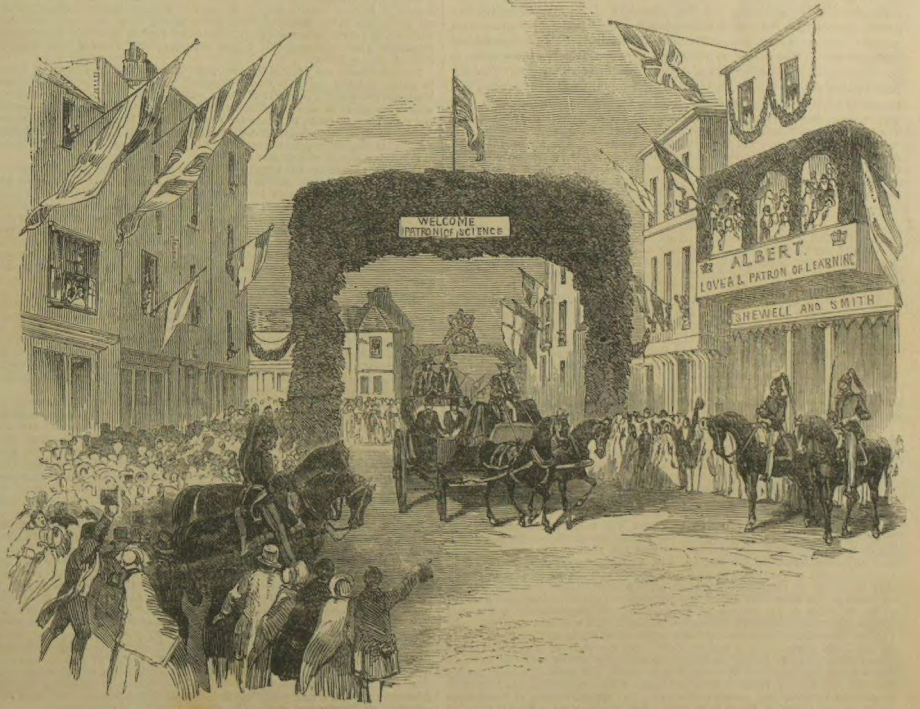
power, either by itself, or in combination with wool. Articles of both kinds were exhibited, and it was seen that, being again dipped into water, the coarse cotton product was converted into fine fabric by the contraction, and the foundations laid for most important improvements in the manufacture of this world-used material. Mr. Grove made a few remarks on the scientific principles chemically involved in this process, and after some further observations from M. Dumas and Mr. Faraday, the Prince departed to pursue his sectional tour.

We are indebted for the following to the *Suffolk Chronicle*—
The first section visited was that of Physics, sitting in the council-chamber of the Town-Hall, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Whewell. His Royal Highness was much interested with the Daguerreotypes of the moon and other heavenly bodies, exhibited by the Bonds, of Cambridge University, America. He then proceeded to the Chemistry Section, at the Old Assembly Rooms, Tavern-street, sitting under the presidency of Professor Graham. During the presence of the Prince, some account was given by Professor Playfair, in the absence of Mr. Mercer, of the recently discovered powers of caustic soda, in contracting the fibres of calico, &c., and by that means strengthening and otherwise improving the fabric. From this section, his Royal Highness next visited the Geographical and Ethnological Section, sitting in the Library of the Mechanics' Institution, under the presidency of Sir Roderick Murchison. M. de Tschichatsch, of Nice, gave some account of his travels in Western Asia; and Mr. Asa Whitney, of the United States, explained his gigantic plan for making a railway across the continent of North America, from Lake Michigan to the Pacific. To both these communications the Prince paid great attention, and suggested inquiries through the President, which led to further explanations. The last section visited was the Geological Section, at the Temperance Hall, under the presidency of W. Hopkins, Esq., where the stay of his Royal Highness was prolonged by an animated discussion between Professor Sedgwick and Mr. Charlesworth, upon papers read by Professor Phillips and Professor Forbes, upon the crag formation of Suffolk.

The Prince proceeded from section to section in his carriage, except to the Geographical Section, which he reached by quitting the Old Assembly Rooms at a door in Tower-lane, and crossing over on foot into the Mechanics' Institution. He was accompanied in these visits by the Mayor, Professor Airy, the President of the British Association, the Marquis of Abercorn, Col. Grey, and Col. Seymour. The Prince was loudly cheered as he alighted at the different sections.

At three o'clock, his Royal Highness, with his suite, alighted at the residence of the Mayor, in Museum-street, to luncheon. His Royal Highness, after luncheon, took his departure for Shrubland.

Shrubland Hall, the seat of Sir William F. F. Middleton, Bart., occupies a commanding site, in the midst of a beautifully timbered park, 300 acres in extent. The property formerly belonged to the descendants of the Lord Keeper Bacon. The mansion was built by the late Sir William Middleton; but it has been greatly enlarged and improved by the present Baronet.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN TAVERN-STREET, IPSWICH.—PRINCE ALBERT VISITING THE SECTIONS.

CONSUMPTION OF ARDENT SPIRITS.—It is shown by a parliamentary return that the increase of spirits for home consumption in Ireland in the quarter ending the 5th of April last, compared with the corresponding period last year numbered, 57,211 gallons, the additional duty being £7628 2s. 8d. On the 5th of April last there were 288 persons confined in gaols for illicit distillation.

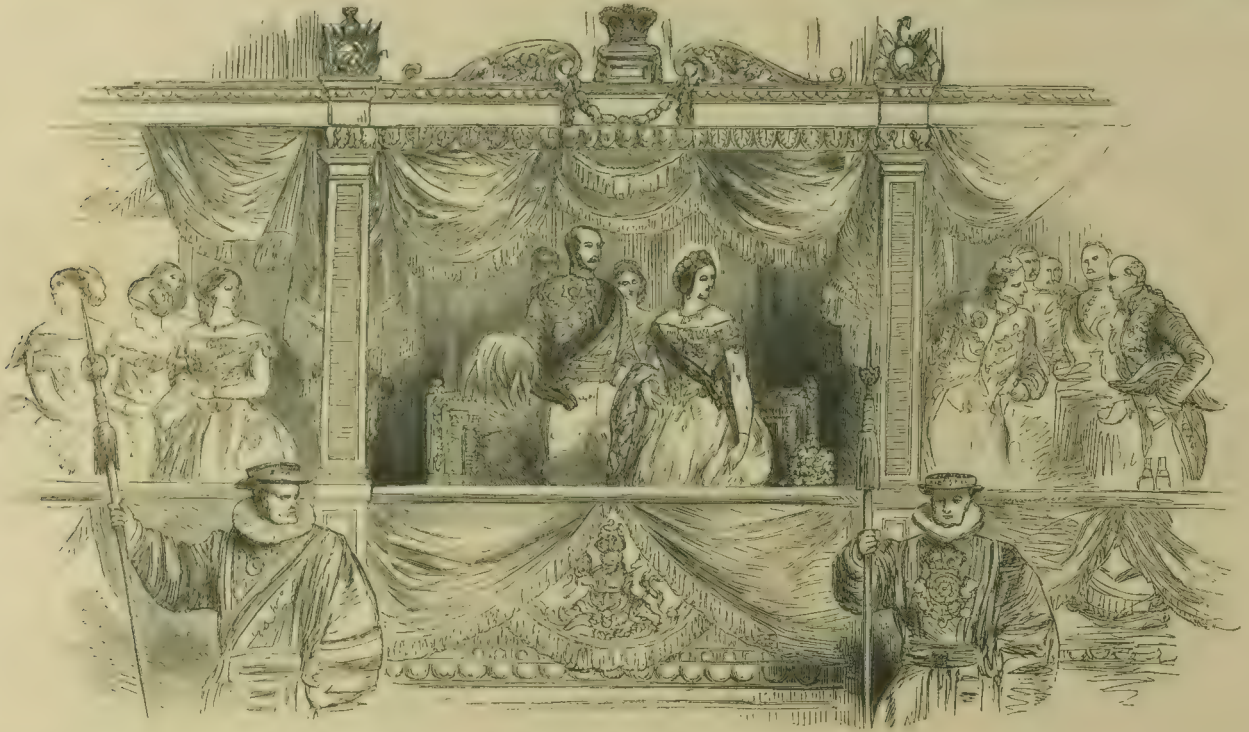
COUNTRY NEWS.

STRIKE ALONG THE COAST—MAY 1904.

The fourth carriage, conveying the Dechambere Woman in Waiting, the Viscountess Forbes; the Greek Marshal, Lord Alfred Esquet; and the Treas-urer of the Household, Lord Marcus Hill.

The fifth carriage, conveying the Maids of Honour, the Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish; and the Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Edward Howard.

The sixth carriage, conveying the Maids of Honour in Waiting, the Hon. Amelia Murray and the Hon. Lucy Kerri; the Lord in Waiting, the Queen, the Duke of Norfolk; and the Captain of the Yeoman Guard, the Marquis of Dorset.



THE QUEEN'S STATE VISIT TO HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—THE ROYAL BOX.

The seventh carriage, conveying the Lady of the Bedchamber, the Viscountess Jocelyn; the Gold Stick in Waiting, Viscount Combermere; and the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, the Marquis of Abercorn.

The eighth carriage, conveying the Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting, the Viscountess Canning; the Lord Steward, the Marquis of Westminster; and the Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Breadalbane.

The ninth carriage, conveying her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duchess of Norfolk (officialing for the Mistress of the Robes), and the Master of the Horse, the Duke of Norfolk.

Her Majesty's escort to the Theatre was a detachment of Life Guards.

The whole of the route taken by the Royal procession was lined by spectators, a large number of whom were ladies, and it required the exertions of a numerous body of police to preserve the carriage-way clear for the royal cortege. In the immediate neighbourhood of the Opera House the crowd was extremely dense; and for nearly an hour before the doors were opened, the pit and gallery entrances were besieged by a mass of eager and anxious visitors, who endured the heat and pressure with unexampled patience and good temper. Here also there was a numerous police force stationed to preserve order in the dense masses who occupied both side of the street, while a guard of honour of the Foot Guards was stationed at the Royal entrance and in the vestibule, to receive her Majesty.

The arrival of the Royal party was the signal for a hearty burst of cheering from the assembled multitude.

Her Majesty was received at the Royal entrance by the director of the Opera, Benjamin Lumley, Esq., and by Captain Robinson, of the Hon. Artillery Company, the treasurer of the establishment. The Lord Chamberlain preceded the Royal party with wax lights, in massive silver sticks, in his hands, walking backward. Her Majesty then passed rapidly up the stairs, which were profusely decorated with flowering plants in full blossom, and evergreens of the richest descrip-

tion, to the tiring-room, whence, having been divested of her carriage costume, she proceeded to the Royal box. Within the theatre the preparations for the reception of her Majesty were on a scale of unusual splendour, and were characterised by the usual good taste that distinguishes the management of this house. The Royal box was lined with white and blue silk in alternate stripes; and the large boxes on either side belonging to her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, were added as wings on either side, and included in the general decorations. The front was hung with alternate festoons of crimson and blue velvet, bordered with gold fringe. A richly gilt and decorated moulding ran along the top, in the centre of which was placed the crown; the pillars on either side were also gilt, and surmounted by gilt shields and armorial bearings; and on the front panel, on a hand-somely bound book of the opera, were laid in the Royal box for the use of her Majesty and the Prince. Two of the yeomen in their state dresses and halberds were, as usual, stationed in front. As soon as the Queen made her appearance in front of the box, a burst of cheering broke forth from all parts of the house—boxes, pit, and galleries joining heartily in the enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty. Simultaneously with the entrance of the Royal party a brilliant flood of light suddenly poured into the house from the large chandelier, all the audience rose, the orchestra struck up the National Anthem, and the curtain rising displayed the whole of the *corps dramatique* grouped on the stage. Her Majesty bowed repeatedly. The National Anthem was sung, and a round of cheering followed each verse.

All the ladies of the Royal suite were in full evening costume, and the noblemen and gentlemen in military, naval, or official uniform, and wearing their orders and decorations. Most of the audience were also in full dress or military costume; and the high character of the assemblage, with the vast and richly decorated theatre, presented a *coup d'œil* which for grandeur and elegance has seldom been surpassed. Her Majesty, who looked in her usual excellent health,

wore a light blue satin dress, trimmed with deep lace; a head-dress, composed of a wreath of wild blush roses and foliage interspersed with diamonds; a necklace, stomacher, and earrings of large brilliants, and the ribbon of the Garter across her shoulder. The Prince was attired in a field-marshal's uniform, and wore the insignia of the Garter and other decorations. The ladies of the Royal suite occupied the box on the right of her Majesty, and the gentlemen the box on the left. Two other boxes on either side were also filled by members of the suite and pages. It is needless to say that the house was crowded in every part, and we understand that three or four guineas were in many instances paid for a single stall. The last act terminated precisely at a quarter past eleven o'clock; and the moment the curtain fell her Majesty rose, bowed two or three times to the audience, and retired. Loud and repeated cheers again broke forth from all parts of the house, and the National Anthem was again sung by the whole of the company.

Her Majesty was conducted to her carriage in the same state as upon her arrival, and, notwithstanding the immense crowds assembled outside, the carriages were, by the great exertions of the police, drawn up in rapid succession, and before half-past eleven the Royal cortege was again on its way back to Buckingham Palace.

SCENE FROM SCRIBE AND THALBERG'S "FLORINDA; OR, THE MOORS IN SPAIN," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

MARSHAL has painted one of the most beautiful scenes in the new opera, in the moonlight view of the Convent of Saint Irene. Our artists depict a most striking situation, during the finale of the second act. Our artists depict a most striking situation, during the finale of the second act, when *Rodrigo* (Calzolari), disguised as *Ben Amet*, and his companions, drag off *Florinda* (Mdlle. Sofie Cruvelli) in the presence of the affrighted nuns and monks.



SCENE FROM SCRIBE AND THALBERG'S NEW OPERA OF "FLORINDA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THAMES WATERMEN'S REGATTA.—"THE CHANCELLOR'S," NEAR HAMMERSMITH-BRIDGE.—WHERRY FOR PRESENTATION TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

NEW SCHOOL-ROOM, FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

We have had the pleasing task, on a previous occasion, of illustrating the interest felt by the poor of the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, for increased accommodation in attending the services of religion; but a more touching instance of this feeling has seldom been presented than in the opening of a school-room, intended for the purpose of Divine worship, until, by the liberality of a Christian public, a church can be erected.

For some time past, by the indefatigable exertions of the Curate, the Rev. W. Malpas, by the blessing of God, the poor foresters have been in the habit of attending, to the number frequently of 160, a service on Wednesday and Sunday evenings in the Curate's house. Respecting this, however, from the wear and tear of the furniture, &c., the poor themselves began to feel a delicacy; and, consequently, to the number of 400, joined in a requisition to obtain a suitable place of meeting: at length—in a great measure by their own voluntary contributions, one carpenter contributing £5 in labour, and a mason the like sum, and so on—a neat building has been erected on Viney Hill.

The site is a grant from Government, and the spot one of the most picturesque and romantic in that most interesting neighbourhood. The Rev. H. Poole is the incumbent of the parish; and the opening, at which a great number of the clergy were present, was solemnised by three services—in the morning by the Rev. Canon Morgan, Rural Dean; in the afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Chute, of Frampton-on-Severn; and in the evening by the Rev. John Tucker, of Hawling, when the sum of £40 was collected.

It is earnestly hoped that before long a church will be built, as even the present building is utterly inadequate to meet the increasing wants of these anxious foresters.



NEW SCHOOL, FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE THAMES WATERMEN'S NATIONAL REGATTA.

The Regatta, which for some seven or eight years was contested at Putney, having been discontinued, and the Thames watermen being anxious to show their skill in rowing before our foreign visitors, it was determined to have a regatta this season; the prizes to be contended for by watermen plying between Windsor and Gravesend. The course selected was that over which the races at the Thames Regatta were rowed, viz. from Putney Bridge to Chiswick Ait, with the addition that at the latter place they were to turn round a buoy moored there, and row down to "The Chancellor's," below Hammersmith Bridge. The races, which were under the patronage of Prince Albert, commenced on Thursday last, and were continued the next day. The following were the sports:—

APPRENTICES' MATCH, for a silver badge, coat, and freedom: won by G. Robins, of Battle-bridge; R. Savage, of Horsleydown, being second, and R. Piner of Whitehall, third. Four heats were rowed.

SCULLERS' MATCH BY WATERMEN, for a prize wherry given by Prince Albert: won by W. Pocock, of Lambeth; F. Lett, of Lambeth, being second, T. Goodrum, of Vauxhall, third, and H. Piner, of Whitehall, fourth. Three heats were rowed.

AMATEUR SCULLERS' MATCH, for a silver wherry: won by C. Fawcett, of the Meteor Club; Mr. J. Martin, of the same club, being second, and Mr. Bailey, of Putney, third.

SCULLERS' MATCH by six sons of watermen under fourteen years of age, for money prizes: won by F. Kelly, of Fulham; H. Knight of the same place being second, R. Anthony, of Hammersmith, third, and F. Robinson, of Putney, fourth. Seven started, all claiming a right to row.

WATERMEN'S PAIR OAR MATCH: won by T. Goodrum and J. Cole; F. Lett and J. Kelly being 2nd, H. Piner and C. Campbell 3rd, and J. Kippen and another 4th.

PAIR OAR LANDSMEN'S MATCH: won by G. Green and J. George.

The Regatta of Friday was witnessed by a large party of fashionable



FANCY FAIR IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE "DREADNAUGHT" HOSPITAL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE).



THE WINNER OF THE NEWMARKET JULY STAKES.—LORD JOHN SCOTT'S B. C. "BROTHER TO ELTHRON."

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.

We have engrained the Winner of the July Stakes at this meeting, run for on Tuesday (last week).

The JULY STAKES: 50 sovs each, for two-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, st 6lb; the second to save his stake. New T.Y.C.; 25 subs.

Lord J. Scott's b c Brother to Elthron, by Pantaloon .. (Whitchease) 1
Lord Eglington's b c Claverhouse, by Birdcatcher .. (Marlow) 2
Col. Peel's b c Livermore, by Siano .. (Flatman) 3
Col. Anson's br c Bull's-eye, by Don John .. (F. Butler) 4
Sir J. Hawley's b c Songster, by Touchstone .. (J. Marson) 5

Notings: 9 to 4 agst Brother to Elthron, and 5 to 1 each agst Claverhouse and Livermore. Songster was the first to show in front, but, after running about a distance, was passed by Brother to Elthron and Claverhouse, the former going on with a strong lead, and winning in a common canter by two very long lengths, Claverhouse beating Livermore by three or four. Value of the stakes 675 sovs. Run in 1 min. 18 sec.

BEESTON CASTLE.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 23rd and 24th ult., the annual festival in aid of the widows and orphans of the Peckforton district of the Independent order of Odd Fellows M.U., was held on these picturesque and romantic heights; and the weather being highly favourable to the charitable objects of the assembly, a very numerous and highly respectable company assembled to enjoy the festivities of the occasion.

Several marquees had been erected amid the ruins of the Castle, and every accommodation had been provided for supplying refreshments and for the amusement and entertainment of the visitors. Hornbin's band was stationed on the lawn, and poured forth the most enchanting strains; and the elegant quadrille, the fascinating polka, and the waltz were for hours enjoyed with uninterrupted delight by the greater portion of the company. About 2500 visitors were present on the first day, and amongst the company were John Tollenache, Esq., M.P., one of the esteemed representatives for the southern division of the county of Chester, and the proprietor of the enchanting domain, and his amiable lady, both of whom appeared to participate in the happiness

which they had been the means of conferring upon the multitudes around them; as well as Wilbraham Tollenache, Esq., Miss Tomkinson, of Dorfold Hall, and various members of the most influential families in the neighbourhood. The proceeds amounted to £200; and for this salutary addition to the funds of the charity, the Order is mainly indebted to the excellent arrangements of Mr. Bird (the president of the meeting), and Messrs. Davenport and John and Thomas Cawby, the managing committee. To Mr. Mac Dermott, the Special High Constable of the Hundred, much praise was due for the good order preserved. Never on any former occasion was there such a display



ANCIENT BOAT FOUND IN WHITTLESEA MERE.

of female loveliness; and the *Chester Courant* adds: "Eloquent as our friends are on the opposite side of the Mersey in praise of the beauty of their Lancashire witches, we think they will, on this occasion, make the admission that they were beaten hollow by our Cheshire lasses."

ANCIENT BOAT FOUND IN WHITTLESEA MERE.

In our Number for April 26th we gave an account, illustrated with four Engravings, of the drainage of Whittlesea Mere, undertaken at the expense of William Wells, Esq., the Lord of the Manor. The work is rapidly progressing, and the bed of the Mere is now a dry surface of hardened mud, cracked by the sun's heat into multitudinous fissures. As the works have advanced, many curiosities have been discovered; and, a fortnight since, a canoe, or boat, cut in one piece out of the trunk of an oak, was found in the centre of the Mere, imbedded in silt. The boat is of rude construction, the thwarts being fastened with wooden pegs; and its appearance altogether justifies the belief that it must have remained there for many centuries. The oak has become black from age and situation, but is still firm. The boat is 27 feet long, and 4½ feet wide.

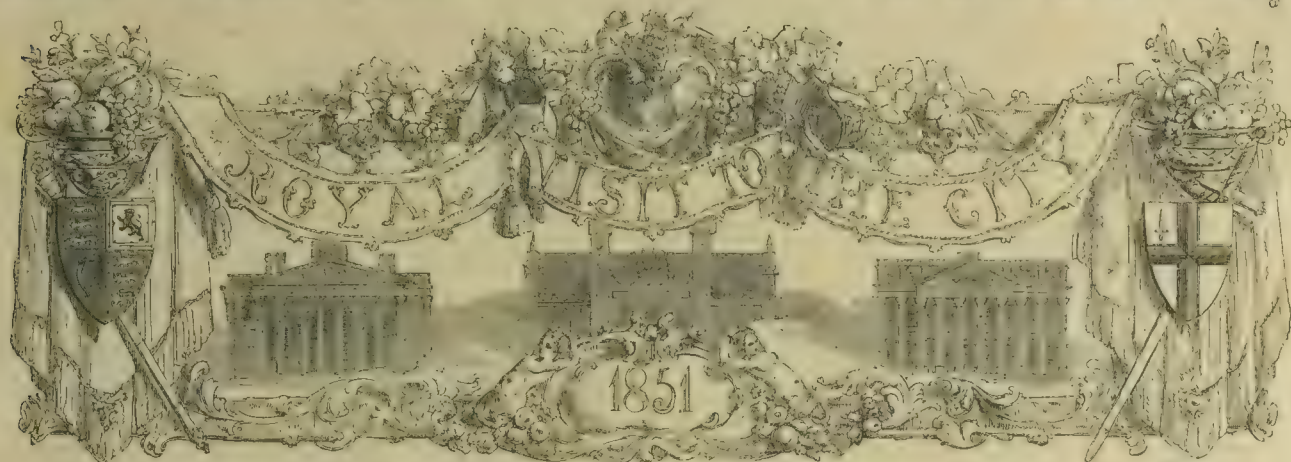
VISIT FROM THE POTTERIES TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—On Saturday week, 290 of the workmen of Messrs. Davenport and Co., the extensive potters of Staffordshire, arrived in the metropolis by special train, for a week's visit to the Great Exhibition, their employers having liberally fitted up for their reception premises in Wharf-road, City-road; and omnibuses were provided to convey them each morning to the Exhibition. In expression of their gratitude, the workpeople have presented Mr. Davenport with a costly silver cigar-case and wine-flask, each bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to W. Davenport, Esq., by the workmen in his employ, as a mark of respect, and to testify their appreciation of his kindness in enabling them to visit the Great Exhibition, 1851." The flask and cigar-case are from the establishment of Mr. Angell, 10, Strand, and are elegant specimens of silver-work.

THE NEW SUGAR DUTIES.—The new and reduced rates of duty on all descriptions of colonial and foreign sugars, which came into operation on the 7th instant, are expected to cause the deliveries of sugar from bond to be large; and it is anticipated that the quantities of foreign, refined, and other sugars, required to be delivered on payment of the reduced duties for home use, will be so great, that arrangements have been made for such deliveries to take place to a later hour than usual, in order to meet the requirements of the trade. The retail price of first-rate refined or lump sugar is now less than half the price it was before the revision of the sugar duties took place, and the public will doubtless benefit to still further extent on this fresh reduction of the duties on all classes of foreign sugars.



FESTIVALS AT BEESTON CASTLE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 501.—VOL. XIX.]

SUPPLEMENT, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1851.

[Two Numbers 1s.]



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CITY OF LONDON.—THE ROYAL THRONE IN THE GUILDHALL.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

GRAND STATE BALL AT THE GUILDHALL.

On Wednesday evening her Majesty honoured the Lord Mayor and citizens of London with her presence at a Grand State Ball at the Guildhall. This festivity was the more gratifying to her subjects and the numerous foreigners at present assembled in the metropolis, from the fact that it was projected and accepted by the Queen as a fitting pageant in commemoration of the great Congress of Industry now holding in the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park. Splendid and gratifying as former Royal progresses to the metropolis of the commercial world have been, there are circumstances in relation to that just over which invest it with a peculiar charm. It was no set form of etiquette, as upon the accession of a new Sovereign, which was now to be obeyed—it was no transitory ebullition of feeling engendered by military successes of doubtful value, which was to be gratified—it was no parade of hospitality and compliment to crowned heads, accidentally brought to our shores, which was to be made: it was more, much more than all this; it was the crowning tribute of honour from the highest personage in the land to the great world of Industry—the solemn recognition of the rights of peace and humanity and intelligence, that new social principle of the nineteenth century, which, whilst it will render impossible the repetition of many false and vain triumphs which have gone before, will infallibly supply in their place advantages to society which will endure, and with increasing fruits, to succeeding generations.

It was originally the intention to have invited the Queen upon this auspicious occasion to a banquet, or feast, upon the usual scale of civic magnificence; but it having been intimated that a ball would be more agreeable to her Majesty, her wishes were at once obeyed, and a splendid entertainment of a character altogether novel to the city of London has been the result. It must be obvious that the substitution of a ball for a dinner in the present case has been judicious upon more grounds than one. The entertainment in itself is one susceptible of a much more brilliant and exhilarating effect; whilst, more important still, it was one to which a much larger number of guests might be invited to participate. And when it is recollected how many foreigners of distinction are at present in this country, whether officially as Commissioners, or as Exhibitors, or as curious and interested visitors, to whom a ball is the most agreeable description of entertainment that could be provided, there does not seem to be room to hesitate for a moment between the comparative attractions of turtle-eating and quadrilling.

The Queen, having graciously accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor and Corporation to the Guildhall, it was originally proposed to fix the ball for the 2nd instant; but, in consequence of that being the anniversary of the lamented death of England's great statesman and benefactor, Sir Robert Peel, the date was altered to the 9th, being Wednesday last.

The Corporation, resolved that nothing should be wanting on their part to give becoming *clat* to this Royal pageant, which was to do them so much honour in the face of the whole civilised world, immediately upon her Majesty signifying her acceptance of their invitation, set about re-organising their ancient hall, so as to fit it for the unaccustomed festivity which was about to take place within it. It became necessary to this end to apply within the walls of the building a description of ornamentation of a lighter and more showy character than had been required in the case of what have been so familiarly known as "City feasts"; it was sought to minister to the eye and to the imagination, in a manner consonant with the lively sentiments inspired by the dance; and more than this, with a delicate feeling of hospitality which does them the highest credit, the committee entrusted with the arrangements resolved, in the selection of the devices for the decoration of the hall, to pay an especial compliment to the foreign nations who had borne their part in furnishing the World's Fair, and whose representatives were to be invited on the occasion. And most successfully have they acquitted them selves of their task, as was testified by the warm and general encomiums which were elicited from the distinguished and elegant throng which graced their Ball, so elegantly and sumptuously prepared.

The principal approach to the hall is by a spacious porch on the south side; beyond which a temporary ante-room was erected, over which was a splendid illumination of the Royal arms. The entrance provided for her Majesty, however, was to the right of this, being the entrance to the law courts, over which a magnificent porch was placed.

On the right of the lobby, just at the entrance, a retiring-room for her Majesty was fitted up with much elegance; the walls and ceiling, which were draped after the fashion of a tent, being fitted up with the Dacian fabric (of which we shall have occasion to speak hereafter) of bright silver stars, spotted thickly on a blue ground.

DECORATION OF THE HALL.

The Great Hall had undergone a complete transformation, inasmuch that it would hardly have been recognised by the oldest frequenter of civic festivities. The floor was boarded throughout, and covered with a rich crimson carpet; and around the walls, to the height of about twelve feet, a temporary Gothic screen was erected, partly for the purpose of improved ventilation, and partly for the purposes of the intended scheme of decoration. The ventilation was effected by means of a current of air produced by opening up the old arches over the crypt, the air being further cooled in its progress by passing over zinc cases containing ice. The ceiling was painted in panels blue and white; and in order to reduce the incongruous effect remarkable in this building, from the flat ceiling resting upon the Gothic arches of the walls, semi-circular balconies were erected at the base of each of the windows, bearing escutcheons of the City arms. Pendent from these, and above them, along the whole line of the walls, were rich festoons of flowers, of all colours, reaching to the ceiling, so that the contour of the building at the upper part was completely cured of its original angular outline, and a most fairy-like picture presented in its place. The massive Gothic pillars between the windows were covered with plates of silver and gold, so as to resemble, in form, the stems of palm trees; whilst above them were huge branches of leaves of a similar character, clusters of various fruits, and other devices of a like kind. The compartments of the walls beneath the above decorations were filled with allegorical devices emblematic of the various nations which have contributed to the Great Exhibition, together with copies of some of the principal works contributed by each respectively. England and her works had no part in this display, the intention being simply to pay a compliment to our various foreign associates in the World's Fair. It would be impossible to enumerate all the subjects represented in this portion of the decorations; suffice it to mention a few of them. In the division dedicated to America were depicted two pieces of sculpture—*Power's* Greek Slave, and a *Fisher Boy*, portraits of General Washington and Lafayette; an allegorical figure with the shield of arms of the United States, and an American Indian; Italy presented several of her best pieces of sculpture in the Great Exhibition, including the two pretty juvenile subjects with dogs, the *Psyche*, and an American Indian. China was represented by a junk, a pagoda, a mandarin, a lady, and two warriors, Tartar and Chinese. Prussia—the bronze statues of Frederick the Great and the present King, and the Amazon group. Belgium—Godefroy de Bouillon, the Lion in Love, and several tasteful specimens. Russia—the glorious gates of malachite, the

malachite vase, a sleighing machine, and the Siberian fur-hunter, France—her hero of the Revolution and her Imperial guard. Austria—her "Mazepa," her "fountain," and the well-known "warriors" of Fernham. The Zolverein—its singular "Reynard and the Cock," and its Sappho. By the side of the pilaster framing each compartment rested a light golden hand, upon which was a garland of roses, white and pink, from which depended, twining half-way down the wand, a light branch of bright green myrtle, as if some lovely nymph of old had been suddenly called away, and left her festive garland and her wand behind her. The name of each nation, with its armorial shield, stood in front of its particular department, and above floated its national flag. The following is the order in which they stood in this arrangement:—On the north side of the hall—Belgium, Russia, Egypt and Tunis, Persia and Arabia, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, and Northern Germany. On the south side—Spain and Portugal, Norway and Sweden, France, Austria, the Zolverein, Prussia, America, and China.

The marble monuments to Nelson, the two Pitts, and Alderman Beckett had been newly cleaned, and stood out with extremely good effect, from the midst of the novel decorations introduced in a line with them.

The lower part of the walls was covered with rich crimson velvet; that on the upper part of the hall, the east end, where the dais of royalty was erected, being emblazoned with the arms of the various aldermen of the City. Nor must we omit to mention those venerable gent of the City, Gog and Magog, who stood in their accustomed lofty positions at the west end of the hall, having received a new coat-of-paint—in honour of the occasion. Their maces and clubs were laid aside for the nonce, and each held in his hand a bunch of holly, the type of merrymaking, hearty hilarity, and a ready welcome.

Here's to the holly
That kills melancholy.

Looking towards the eastern window, our attention was caught by two gigantic griffins, the monster supporters of the City arms, sculptured in wood and silvered, standing out prominently from each side of the hall, and leading the eye up to the throne, which, elevated on a low dais of scarlet velvet, is placed under a Gothic canopy of white and gold, around and above which stood forth, from elaborately worked niches small figures of Kings and knights of the French and English Courts. A canopy of crimson velvet (the back of which was emblazoned with the Royal arms) surmounted the throne of crimson and gold. To the left of the throne were emblazoned the arms of Prince Albert; to the right, those of the Prince of Wales; underneath which stood chairs of state. Ranging on each side were the stalls or seats of the different aldermen, to the number of twenty-seven, the arms of each alderman, respectively, being emblazoned above his stall. Above these were trophied banners, with the flags of Great Britain and Ireland. On the left the Union Jack, with the flags of Ireland and of Wales. On the right, St. George's flag, with the Royal standard, and the flag of Scotland. Arching high above the throne, in letters of gold, rose the legend, "God save the Queen and Prince Albert;" and in the centre, backed by a brilliant golden tissue, which sent back every ray of light richly mellowed from its surface, shone a plume of Prince of Wales' feathers, seemingly of soft plumage, gracefully feathering over and swaying with a soft bend, yet made out of spun glass, and soaring to no less a height than nine feet! The charming effect of this very brilliant ornament defies description. On each side of the left arch, formed by the golden legend above mentioned, and by the great eastern window, two huge cornucopias, pouring forth fruits and flowers of tempting richness, gave a finish to the grand effect of the whole.

The hall, thus tastefully decorated, was lighted up with great brilliancy. Suspended from the roof were two large chandeliers, with cut and coloured plates of glass, having upon them alternately the Royal arms and the initials V. R. The pillars were severally lighted with gas-lamps, with ground glass shades; and in the centre of the western wall was a magnificent crystal star, manufactured by Alderman Copeland, which, lighted up with gas, produced a dazzling effect. Below, to the height of five feet, the wall was covered with plate glass, thus mirroring the brilliant scene from end to end; and along this at intervals, so as to form a partial framework, ran branches of light green leaves.

The whole of the hall, and the rooms and offices attached to it, were brought into use to give increased accommodation to the numerous guests. The aldermen's rooms were fitted up in a sumptuous style as refreshment-rooms; the Council Chamber, and its handsome ante-chamber, were filled with luxurious hothouse plants; and the whole of the passages connecting the various apartments were uniformly lined with crimson and white draperies, and brilliantly lighted.

The general effect of the various apartments was heightened by the introduction of a great number of choice works of sculpture temporarily placed for the occasion, in addition to many fine works of art permanently attached to the building.

In the Court of Aldermen were the following works by Mr. Marshall; viz. Eurydice, Sabrina, the Whisper of Love, the Broken Pitcher, Little Red Riding Hood, and a Mermaid; and the Return of the Prodigal Son, by Mr. Theed. Mr. Bailey's celebrated group of the Graces was also seen from the windows at the side of the room, in a recess fitted up for its reception, the foreground of which was occupied by choice plants and flowers; and the windows at the west end of the room afforded a view of another recess, occupied by Mr. Leugh's fine colossal figure of Satan, meditating, after his expulsion from heaven, the destruction of the state of innocence and happiness which our first parents enjoyed in Eden. Upon this a red light was thrown, realizing the terrible ideal of the subject.

In a small ante-room which connects the Court of Aldermen with the Common Council Chamber, are placed the following works of art by Mr. Theed; viz. a figure of a Huntress, Narcissus at the Fountain, Psyche, Venus, Juno, Apollo, Minerva, and Ariadne.

The sculpture and paintings in the Common Council Chamber have a permanent place here. Among the former we remarked Chantrey's statue of George III., with busts of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Nelson, Granville Sharp, and R. L. Jones, Esq.; and among the latter, Copley's Siege of Gibraltar, Northcote's Death of Wat Tyler, Ople's Murder of Rizzio, and several interesting portraits, including one of Alderman Boydell, to whose liberality the corporation were indebted for the gift of several of the pictures which are to be found in this and other rooms about the hall.

In the lobby to the Council Chamber, and which joins the corridor from the great hall near the entrance to the Court of Aldermen, were placed, in appropriate niches, the following figures by Mr. Marshall:—A Dancing Girl, a Group of Nymphs, and Hebe Rejected.

THE CRYPT.

This beautiful structure has long lain buried, and as it were obsolete, as a lumber-room and a cellar, beneath the eastern portion of the hall. It is considered the finest and the most extensive now remaining in London. It is remarkable both for the elegance of its design, and the perfect condition of nearly all its members. It is divided into three aisles by clustered columns, from which spring the stone-ribbed groins of the vaulting, the principal intersections being covered with carved bosses

of flowers or heads, and shields. The north and south aisles had formerly mullioned windows, now walled up; at the eastern end is an early English arched entrance, in good preservation. The height from the ground to the crown of the arches is about 13 feet. This interesting relic having been recently rescued from its undesired obscurity, and undergone some restorations, has become an object of great attraction. On the present occasion it was prepared and fitted up in the style of an ancient baronial hall, and being provided with suitable furniture and embellishments, was specially appropriated for the service of her most gracious Majesty as a refreshment-room. For this purpose it was boarded all over, and covered with crimson carpeting; and around were oak tables, covered with the massive plate belonging to the Corporation and the leading City companies, relieved by vases and other artistic designs. In each of the recesses were handsome mirrors, measuring 9 feet by 6 feet; and around the walls was suspended a tapestry, copied from the famous Bayeux tapestry. This tapestry, many of our readers may be aware, represents the incidents of the conquest of England by William the Norman, and is so called from its being preserved in the Cathedral of Bayeux, in Normandy. This curious work is supposed to have been by the hand of Matilda, the wife of William, or of the Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I. It consists of a web of linen 442 feet in length, and about 2 feet in breadth.

The crypt was lighted in an ingenious and picturesque manner. At each of the columns supporting the groined roof were figures in armour brought from the Tower for the purpose, who in either hand, supported torches emitting flames of lighted gas. Round the walls were other figures in armour, also bearing similar lights; and it may be curious to state, that these latter personages were no other than picked men of the City police force, who did double duty, both in lighting their Sovereign and watching over the safety of the valuable plate used on this occasion. To promote the ventilation of this part of the building, the modern arches (built after the Great Fire) were re-opened and railed off. This additional space was very tastefully laid out, in imitation of a vineyard; flower-stands, sculptured figures, and gas branches being placed in the recesses.

HER MAJESTY'S RETIRING-ROOMS.

The suite of rooms, fitted up by Messrs. Herring, for her Majesty's separate use, was exceedingly beautiful. In the boudoir at the south entrance, the walls were hung with Bannerman's new fabric of silver stars on light blue, and festooned lace draperies, lighted by large girandoles and wax candles. Roman drapery, attached to spear heads, enclosed a compartment for the toilet, draped with lace over blue satin. The furniture consisted of several very rich gilt console tables, with kingwood chairs covered in blue silk damask. Elegant lace portieres covered the doors; and a charming effect was produced by converting the windows and a division outside into a conservatory.

The spacious room for her Majesty, and that for her Majesty's private use during the evening, was most sumptuously fitted and furnished. The walls of the first were broadly fluted with Messrs. Bannerman's new fabric, in amber and silver, and the roof formed into a tent, with white and silver. Several large mirrors and the gilt console tables ornamented the sides, and the tables and chairs corresponded. Her Majesty's room was also fluted with amber and silver wall hangings, with a rich festooned drapery of scalloped lace and crimson curtains of the same, and large curtains of tapestry in a splendid pattern of green, gold, and crimson, with which the carved and gilt chairs and sofas were also covered. Richly ornamented cabinets and tables ornamented the apartment. On the marqueterie table, inlaid with metal, forming designs after Flaxman, was placed Alderman Copeland's statuette group of "The Seasons," from the celebrated model, sold for two hundred guineas, from the Shuck-borough collection. The Parian statuettes of the Royal children were also placed on the console.

Her Majesty's toilet, designed by Messrs. Herring, was composed of the richest white satin, having the Royal Crown, initials, and branches of myrtle, embroidered in coloured silks, and deeply trimmed with gold-colour silk fringes, ropes, and tassels. The mirror, elaborately gilded, with or mola candelabra, and the entire back enclosed with an elegant festooned drapery, composed of beautiful open lace of unique pattern.

The elaborately designed and carved chival glass frame, with candelabra, exhibited by Messrs. Herring at the Crystal Palace, and permitted to be removed for this occasion, stood upon the left side of the toilet; and with the splendidly carved and gilded chair for her Majesty's use, completed an ensemble, which for taste and splendour is not often seen even in the boudoir of Royalty.

The whole of the decorations of the Guildhall upon this occasion were designed and arranged by Mr. Bunning, the City architect, and carried into execution by Mr. F. Fenton. By the courtesy of these gentlemen we have been furnished exclusively with all requisite information, to enable our Artist to complete the various illustrations.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMPANY.

The company began to set down as early as six o'clock, and from that hour until 9 o'clock there was a continued succession of arrivals. At eight o'clock the hall was so full, that it was with some difficulty that the dais or elevated platform, intended for the accommodation of her Majesty, could be kept clear. The leader of the band, Mr. Adams, endeavoured several times to start a polka or a quadrille, but all to no purpose; the vast assemblage was too much on the *qui vive* for the arrival of her Majesty, to think of dancing till she was there to grace the scene.

The Duke of Wellington arrived about nine o'clock. His Grace's presence drew forth the usual demonstrations of gratification.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lord James Murray, arrived shortly afterwards, and was followed by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY.

After a period of anxious expectation, at half-past nine o'clock it became known that her Majesty had arrived within ear-shot of the hall, the shouts of her loyal subjects penetrating the massive walls of the fine old building, and resounding above the clang of the musical instruments and the busy din of the human throng.

The Royal procession from Temple Bar had been one long ovation. The welcome of the citizens, and of the thousands who, having come from the country to witness the Great Exhibition, had taken this opportunity for extra sight-seeing, and for thanking the founder of their intellectual feast, was of the heartiest description. Illuminations blazed from every second or third house, and gay flags and streamers fluttered at frequent intervals, giving great animation to the scene. As the *cortège* advanced—with long files of carriages, and masses of Horse Guards—St. Paul's churchyard was as light as day, and Chesham was in a roar of exultation as the procession turned at a slow trot down King-street.

On the Royal carriage drawing up at the entrance, the Lord Mayor, bearing the sword of state, advanced to receive her Majesty, who, upon alighting, graciously acknowledged the Chief Magistrate's proffered welcome. In addition to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoresse, there were present to receive the Queen the six senior aldermen of the court, and six senior members of the Common Council on the entertainment committee.

Her Majesty's arrival was announced by a flourish of trumpets. The Queen entered the hall resting on the arm of the Prince Consort, and preceded by the great officers of State, by whom she was accompanied. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoresse walked immediately before the Royal pair, the former being dressed in the City sword.

Her Majesty wore a white satin dress, embellished in gold, trimmed with gold, silver, and white satin ribbons, richly ornamented with diamonds. The head-dress was composed of poppies, golden oak and wheat ears, ornamented with diamonds.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore his uniform as Captain-

* A view and description of the crypt appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 24th of May last.

General and Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, with the ensigns of the orders of the Garter and the Golden Fleece set in diamonds.

The Duke of Norfolk wore the uniform of the Master of the Horse, and carried his baton as Lord Grand Cross of England. His Grace and the Marquis of Abercorn wore the insignia of the most noble Order of the Garter.

The Marquis of Breadalbane wore the full official dress of Lord Chamberlain, with the ensigns of the most ancient Order of the Thistle.

Viscount Combermere wore the uniform of his Regiment (Life Guards), with the ensigns of the Orders of the Bath, the Guelphic and the Portuguese Tower and Sword; and the Marquis of Donegal and Lord Elphinstone both wore the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order.

After crossing the hall, her Majesty ascended the steps leading to the corridor, from which the various courts are entered. After making the circuit of these rooms, her Majesty returned to the hall, and proceeded up the north aisle to the throne at the eastern end.

The enthusiasm of the company, which had been hitherto decorously restrained, now burst forth, and the heartiest demonstrations of loyalty greeted her Majesty's progress up the hall.

Her Majesty having taken her seat upon the throne, a quadrille was formed, in which the Duke of Cambridge danced with the Marchioness of Douglas, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar with the Marchioness of Ailesbury.

A second dance followed, after which her Majesty expressed to the Lord Mayor her gracious desire to proceed round the hall, which she immediately did, and sat down materially to the gratification of the company.

After her Majesty had returned to the throne, the company were permitted to file before the Queen and the Prince and make their obeisance in passing. This ceremony occupied a considerable period, and at its conclusion several quadrilles followed, in which the most distinguished of the guests took part.

THE ROYAL SUPPER.

At twelve o'clock her Majesty and the Royal party were conducted by the Lord Mayor to the crypt under the hall, where a magnificent supper was served. The Queen and the Prince, on entering, evinced the highest gratification at the novelty of the scene which presented itself. The Queen was conducted to a seat by the Lord Mayor, who stood near her Majesty during the banquet.

Of the *recherché* character of the entertainment some idea may be formed by the following copy of the bill of fare of the Queen's supper, which, as well as the general refreshments, were furnished by those eminent caterers, Messrs. Staples, of the Albion Tavern:—

THE ROYAL TABLE.

Purée de Volaille à la Reine.
Cailles à la Macédoine.
Noix de Veau à la Grèce.
Aspic de Lèvres à la Belle-Vue.
Majonnaise de Volaille à la Ravigote.
Pâté de Canetons à la Pompadour.
Potage à l'Aurore.

Pâté Monstre à la Cité de Londres.
Hors d'Œuvre de la Forêt des Ardennes.
Galette Impériale de Chapons à l'Amazone.
Pyramide de Volaille à l'Albion.
Bouillon de Cailles.
Compote de Fèves aux Amandes.
Gâteaux à la d'Artois.
Macédoine de Fruits à la Gelée.
Fenillette à l'Orange.
Baba en Surprise.

The wines included Amontillado of curious antiquity, and which might unquestionably have been designated the perfection of its class; hock, of the vintage 1822, from the celebrated brick cask of the Duke of Nassau's Steinburg cabinet; sherry, 105 years old, of matchless quality, which was bottled for the especial requirement of the Emperor Napoleon, and was supplied to the Imperial cellars at a cost of £600 sterling the butt; Muscatel and L'axarote the most *recherché*—both these latter wines were brought expressly as present for the Royal table by Mr. Peter Domecq, from his vineyards at Maderado, with champagne (Sillery) and sparkling of the most choice growths; and a red still wine, but little known to fame, grown on a favoured spot in the vine lands of Bougy, and of extraordinary purity and delicacy. The strawberries were grown by Mr. Chas. Bates, of East Moulsey, being Myatt's "British Queen." The wine-glazes (designed by Mr. J. Staples, and made for the occasion) for the royal crown, the City shield, and the globe, as typifying all Royal arms, delicately coloured, with intervening groups of corn, fruit, and flowers, emblematical of the various portions of Europe. The doyleys were of pale green Genoa velvet, richly embroidered with devices of peace and plenty; the Royal crown in the centre, surrounded with the national flags of England, France, Austria, Turkey, the United States, and the arms of the City of London.

The dessert plates, which in colour were of Daniel's recently discovered "Kosin du Barry" had its Royal arms, and those of the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, on either side; the arms of the City and of the East India Company, and a surrounding wreath of the rose, shamrock, and thistle. These were very splendid specimens of Colebrook Dale manufacture, and were adorned with exquisitely pencilled drawings.

The bills of fare were of delicate pale gold satin, with an embossed border, showing the initials of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the arms of the City of London in relief.

The napkins were of the finest Scotch damask, tastefully embroidered, and trimmed with rich lace.

Amongst the many and varied evidences of the almost unlimited resources and appropriate taste of the Messrs. Staples in their supply for the Royal table, was an unique specimen of *cuisine*, as of the mediæval age, in a boar's head elaborately and most tastefully decorated, and having the following quaint rhythm: Wyknyn de Wyde, very beautifully illuminated in ancient English character on vellum, suspended on a banner between the tusks:—

Caput apri defero
Reddens landes Domino.
Ye bore's head in hande bryng I
With garlands gay and rosmery;
I pray you all synge merrilie,
Qui estis in convivio.
Ye bore's head, I understande,
Is the cheif service in this lande;
Looke where'er it be fund,
Servitio cum cantico.

The *tout ensemble* of the feast, for such it may rightly be called, was one of elegant profusion. There was nothing wanting—nothing to be desired—nothing to be asked for. The whole banquet went off with the ease and quiet of a supper for a small party at a private house. No one could have imagined that a body of not less than 8000 persons were being supplied with supper at the same moment. The same good taste and the same plentiful supply pervaded every refreshment-room, in all of which we observed an equal care for the civic guests on the part of the Messrs. Staples. There were many articles of very elegant ornament displayed in these apartments, amongst which we took especial notice of a *papier mâché* plateau, manufactured by Messrs. Jennings and Betheridge, of London and Birmingham, for the Facha of Egypt.

HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE.

After supper, the Queen left the hall, conducted as upon her arrival and returned to Buckingham Palace, accompanied by the cheers of an immense assembly of spectators who thronged the streets until a very late hour.

The civic festivities were renewed after the Royal departure, and it was after six o'clock before the hall was deserted. We understand there were upwards of three thousand guests at this magnificent and interesting entertainment.

We have reason to believe, though we are not authorised officially to announce the fact, that the usual precedent of all former Royal visits to the City will be followed in the present instance, and that the Lord Mayor will be honoured with a baronetcy forthwith.

THE PROCESSION OUT OF DOORS.

From an early hour in the afternoon, the Park, and the streets throughout the line of road, were crowded with people of all classes anxious to catch a glimpse of the procession, and to cheer its progress.

The Queen and Prince Albert went in semi-state, occupying, with their smiles, eight carriages; the footmen in state liveries, and the horses richly caparisoned.

The route of the procession on leaving Buckingham Palace was through St. James's Park into Pall-mall, along Cockspur-street, Trafalgar-square, Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Church-yard, Chesham, King-street, to the Guildhall.

Her Majesty having intimated her desire that the old custom of presenting the keys of the City to the Sovereign at the City gates should be dispensed with on this occasion, the Temple-bar was not closed, and the

Lord Mayor awaited the arrival of his Royal guests at the door of the Guildhall.

The entire line of road from Buckingham Palace to the Guildhall was kept by the police and the 1st and 2nd Life Guards. The approach to the Royal entrance of the Hall, in King-street, was lined by the corps of the Honourable Artillery Company, whose band, with that of the Life Guards, was stationed in the open space between the church of St. Lawrence Jewry and the Irish Chamber.

The order of the procession is thus given by the Court Newsmen of Thursday:—

Her Majesty went in state, last evening, to the entertainment given to the Queen by the City of London, at Guildhall. The Royal procession left Buckingham Palace, at five minutes past nine o'clock, in the following order:—

The First Carriage.

Conveying a Gentleman Usher, Mr. Arthur Blackwood; a Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber, Sir Frederick Smith; the Exon of the Yeomen Guard in Waiting, Captain Phibbs; and the Page of Honour in Waiting, Mr. George Grant Gordon.

The Second Carriage.

Conveying the Groom in Waiting, Sir Edward Bowater; the Groom in Waiting to the Prince, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Seymour; the Field Officer in Waiting, Colonel Bentinck; and the Silver Stick in Waiting, Colonel McDouall.

The Third Carriage.

Conveying the Esquerry in Waiting, Lord A. Charles Fitzroy; the Esquerry in Waiting to the Prince, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour; the Treasurer of the Household, Lord Marcus Hill; and the Clerk Marshal, Lord Alfred Paget.

The Fourth Carriage.

Conveying the Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Edward Howard; the Captain of the Yeomen Guard, the Marquis of Donegal; and the Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, Lord Foley.

The Fifth Carriage.

Conveying the Bedchamber Woman-in-Waiting, the Viscountess Forbes; the Lord-in-Waiting, Lord Elphinstone; and the Master of the Buckhounds, the Earl of Beesborough.

The Sixth Carriage.

Conveying the Maids of Honour in Waiting, the Hon. Amelia Murray and the Hon. Lucy Kerr; the Groom of the Stole to the Prince, the Marquis of Abercorn; and the Gold Stick in Waiting, Viscount Combermere.

The Seventh Carriage.

Conveying a Lady of the Bedchamber, the Marchioness of Douro; the Lord Steward, the Marquess of Westminster; and the Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Breadalbane.

The Eighth Carriage.

Conveying her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Albert; the Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting, the Countess of Gainsborough; and the Master of the Horse, the Duke of Norfolk.

Her Majesty was escorted by a detachment of Life Guards.

The cheering along the whole line of route was immense—spontaneous, long-continued, and of a fullness of volume which did credit to the hearts and lungs of the dense masses who contributed to it. All the parish churches sent forth merry peals the while, producing a concert most gladsome, we have no doubt, to our amiable and beloved Sovereign's ears. Her Majesty seemed highly delighted with her reception, and bowed and smiled repeatedly. The crowd did not disperse till after her Majesty's return, when the same manifestations of loyalty and welcome were repeated, if possible, with increased intensity and fervour.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

On taking the chair on Saturday, at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor said:—"In reply to the several applications which have been made to me by bankers, merchants, and others who are desirous of expressing their feelings of loyalty and devotion by illumination on the occasion of her Majesty's gracious visit to the City, on the 8th instant, I am anxious publicly to state that I consider that such a demonstration would be peculiarly appropriate, so far as it embraces the line of streets through which her Majesty will pass in her progress to the place of her residence. As it is intended that Temple Bar shall be an object of brilliant display, I trust that a spirit of friendly competition will characterise the taste of my fellow citizens throughout the line I have indicated. It is my intention to illuminate the Mansion House."

In accordance with this intimation the streets throughout the whole line of the Royal procession, as well as many adjacent streets, were illuminated on Wednesday evening upon a scale of magnificence to the place of the occasion. Each street, as it were, to vie with its neighbour in bringing his meed of tribute to the general rejoicing. The public buildings, of course, were all illuminated with devices of importance; but the greater portion of the houses of individuals, particularly in the City, also displayed their star, or their Royal initials, while some of them exhibited devices of greater pretensions appropriate to the occasion. In the midst of this blaze of light, the national banners floated from many windows and housetops, as well as from most of the churches—the whole producing a scene magnificently gay. We have only space, however, to notice in detail the more important public buildings.

TEMPLE BAR was magnificently illuminated.—(See Engraving in the Number published with the present.)

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, St. Paul's Churchyard.—The front of this extensive building was most magnificently illuminated, and also attracted great attention. The devices consisted of an immense imperial crown, measuring 12 feet square, with two wreaths of laurel, each 25 feet in length, two stars of Brunswick, about 12 feet in diameter, and the initials "V. R." in variegated lamps.

THE MANSION-HOUSE.—Large imperial projecting crown, with branches of laurel, below which was a large star of Brunswick, with the Motto and Order of the Garter, two immense wreaths of laurel, and the initials of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The whole of this extensive display in brilliant gas-jets.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle-street.—This building presented a very novel and elegant display. Along the front of the building, at the top of the several lamp-posts, was placed a brilliant star of Brunswick, each of these stars being united to each other by festoons formed of brilliant gas-jets. This design was greatly admired, and attracted great attention. The display was also an object of great interest last night, and the illumination had a very singular and striking effect, and, from the large area in front, was seen with great advantage. The pediment and architectural details were beautifully defined by pure white lamps, and underneath the pediment were the words, "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof," this inscription being upwards of 90 feet in length, the letters being three feet in depth. The whole of the columns were intertwined with wreaths of laurel, and the capitals were also most tastefully decorated.

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE, Leadenhall-street.—The architectural details of the pediment most tastefully defined with rows of lamps; the lower part of the same terminated by festoons and tassels in pure white lamps. A large imperial projecting crown, the initials "V. A.," and two stars of Brunswick in richly-coloured lamps, with immense wreaths of laurel, &c., the whole surmounted by a large star of Brunswick. The pediment was also a splendid shield of coloured glass, quartered with the arms of England and Ireland, surrounded by the Order and motto of the Garter, with the supporters of the arms of England (lion and unicorn rampant), beautifully defined, and surmounted by the Imperial crown; beneath the national emblems of the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, with the motto "Dieu et mon Droit." The whole in brilliant gas.

THE SOUTH SEA HOUSE, Threadneedle-street.—The initials "V. A.," a large star of Brunswick, and wreaths in gas.

THE GROcers' HALL, Princes-street.—Rows of pure white lamps, extending along the whole front of the building; the Royal initials, "V. A.," and large projecting imperial crown in coloured lamps.

MESSRS. CALDECOTT, POWELL, and WILCOCKS, Chesham.—A brilliant star, the City arms in the centre, with the letters "V. A." and "A." placed on either side.

MR. GREGORY, Chesham.—A brilliant star enclosing the City arms; the letters "V. A.," flanked by an elegant wreath, all in gas. A large flag displaying a Celtic motto, signifying "God's blessing upon the fair Highland Queen," and other flags.

BURGESS' ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, Strand.—"V. R.," with a crown between, surmounted by a star in gas, and a flag bearing the inscription, "England's Queen: may God bless her, and give her long life to reign in the love and respect of her people." A transparency, with medallion portraits of her Majesty and Prince Albert; "V. A.," and a variety of allegorical and national devices.

ROYAL RECORDS OF THE CITY, FROM THE CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT TIME.

THE Citizens of London, at all periods of her history, have been honoured with frequent visits from their Sovereign of the day, as well as from many foreign potentates, whom they have always entertained with regal magnificence. In early times, moreover, and particularly during the troublous period of the Wars of the Roses, and again in the times of Charles I. and II., the chief men of our ancient City exercised a very direct influence upon the destinies of the Crown and the order of succession. They were, moreover, rich, as they still are; and Kings and Princes being often in want of money, the application for it came very naturally to the Mayor and citizens of London, who sometimes granted what was required of them, generally purchasing certain franchises or important privileges in return; sometimes stoutly refused it, risking all the consequences of the disfavour of a powerful and almost absolute Monarch.

It is easy to conceive, that, when London, speaking of the City within the walls, was the dwelling-place of merchant princes, and when the King himself kept court within the Tower, City pageants were much more frequent, much more intimately mixed up with the state and circumstance of the Court, than we can ever expect to see them again. Through a long series of centuries the coronation procession of each new Monarch was made from the Tower, through the City, to Westminster—a custom which, though omitted in the case of Charles I., on account of the plague, was observed so late as the coronation of Charles II., since which it has been altogether discontinued with the altered residence of the Court. In those processions the Lord Mayor and Aldermen bore an important part, the former having the office of cup-bearer to the newly-crowned Monarch, and having, further, the privilege conferred to him of having his mace borne before him in the procession. This, though it may seem a very slight, is a very high distinction, the next in dignity to it being that of the Mayor of York, who is privileged to bear his mace before the King, but not to have it carried by another.

In more recent times, speaking since the establishment of the House of Hanover on the throne, the citizens of London have gradually taken less and less part, directly, in the proceedings resulting from a demise of the Crown. They have suffered things to take their course, content to pursue their industrial vocations in peace and security, under the protection of a wisely-regulated constitution. The pageants which they have displayed from time to time in our day, whilst they have certainly equalled, if not always surpassed, in splendour, those of their ancestors, have been purely of a festive and hospitable character—tributes of honour to their King and his august allies, and to distinguished individuals for eminent services in the field and the senate.

Enough has been said in the above few lines to suggest the themes of varied interest which an historical sketch of City Royal festivals and ceremonies from the earliest times to the present day could embrace, and the striking illustration which it would afford of the political condition and social habits of the nation at various periods; and having said thus much by way of preface, we shall commence our task with the days of William I., surnamed "the Conqueror," whose claim to the latter title, by the way, has been disputed, and may still be questioned; indeed, we are distinctly informed, that in former times the judges were used to reprehend any gentleman at the Bar who happened to give him the title of William the Conqueror, instead of William the First. Certainly, as far as the Londoners were concerned—and they at that time greatly influenced the fate of the kingdom—he was no conqueror, but accepted as Sovereign upon compact.

I.—FROM WILLIAM I. TILL THE TIME OF THE TUDORS.

William was actually arrived in Southwark, when the Londoners sallied out upon him, and fought so resolutely, that, though they were repulsed by five hundred of the Norman horse, yet William was convinced that they would not be easily frightened into a submission. Thinking, therefore, that the winter season, which was now advanced, was an improper time to lay siege to a place of so much importance, he laid Southwark in ashes, and marched to reduce the western counties, having first prevailed on the clergy to espouse his cause, and endeavour to engage the people in his interest; and such was their influence, that, according to Ralph, they prevailed on the citizens to make an abject submission to the Conqueror. As soon as this decision was known to Edwin and Morcar, those noblemen consulted their own safety by retreating to the north of England, while the successful William began his march towards the City, into which he was received by the magistrates and principal citizens, who delivered to him the key of the City gates, acknowledged him their Sovereign, and, in conjunction with the nobility and gentry, entreated his acceptance of the crown. The example of the capital was followed by the rest of the kingdom, so that in a short time William was in peaceful possession of the throne.

The Conqueror soon after set out to visit his Norman dominions; and at his return from thence, in the second year of his reign, was received into London with a solemn procession; in return for which he granted a charter to the citizens in their own language, a mighty favour at that time, when the French tongue began to prevail over all. This charter consisted of four lines and a quarter, beautifully written in the Saxon character, on a slip of parchment of the length of sixteen inches, and breadth of one, which is preserved in the City archives as a very great jewel. The following is an exact translation thereof:—

William the King greets William the Bishop, and Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses within London, both French and English. And I declare, that I grant you to be all law-worthy, as you were in the days of King Edward; and I grant that he be his father's heir, after his father's days; and I will not suffer any person to do you wrong. God keep you.

On the death of William Rufus, in 1100, the throne was seized by his younger brother, Henry, who was crowned at London within five days afterwards; and, as a reward for the ready submission of the Londoners to his usurped authority, he granted to the City an extensive charter of privileges.

On the return of Richard I. to England, in 1194, after his unjust imprisonment by that avaricious Emperor Henry VI., he was received into London with the greatest pomp and magnificence, and to the inexpressible joy of the citizens. The richness of the cavalcade was so excessive, that it occasioned a German nobleman, who attended the King, inadvertently to say, that, had the Emperor known the immense wealth of England, he would have insisted on a much greater ransom.

Richard, to wipe off the stain of his imprisonment, resolved to be crowned a second time. At this coronation the citizens of Winchester disputed with those of London the right to the office of Chief Butler, though the same had been executed by the Londoners at the late coronation. But a free gift of 200 marks to the King obtained his confirmation of this privilege to the latter. Soon after, the King, in consideration of the good deportment of his loyal and faithful citizens of London during his long absence, granted them a new charter, with additional privileges, and a full confirmation of all its liberties, rights, and immunities.

In the year 1206, the Emperor Otho, the King's nephew, arrived in London, and was received by the citizens in a magnificent manner.

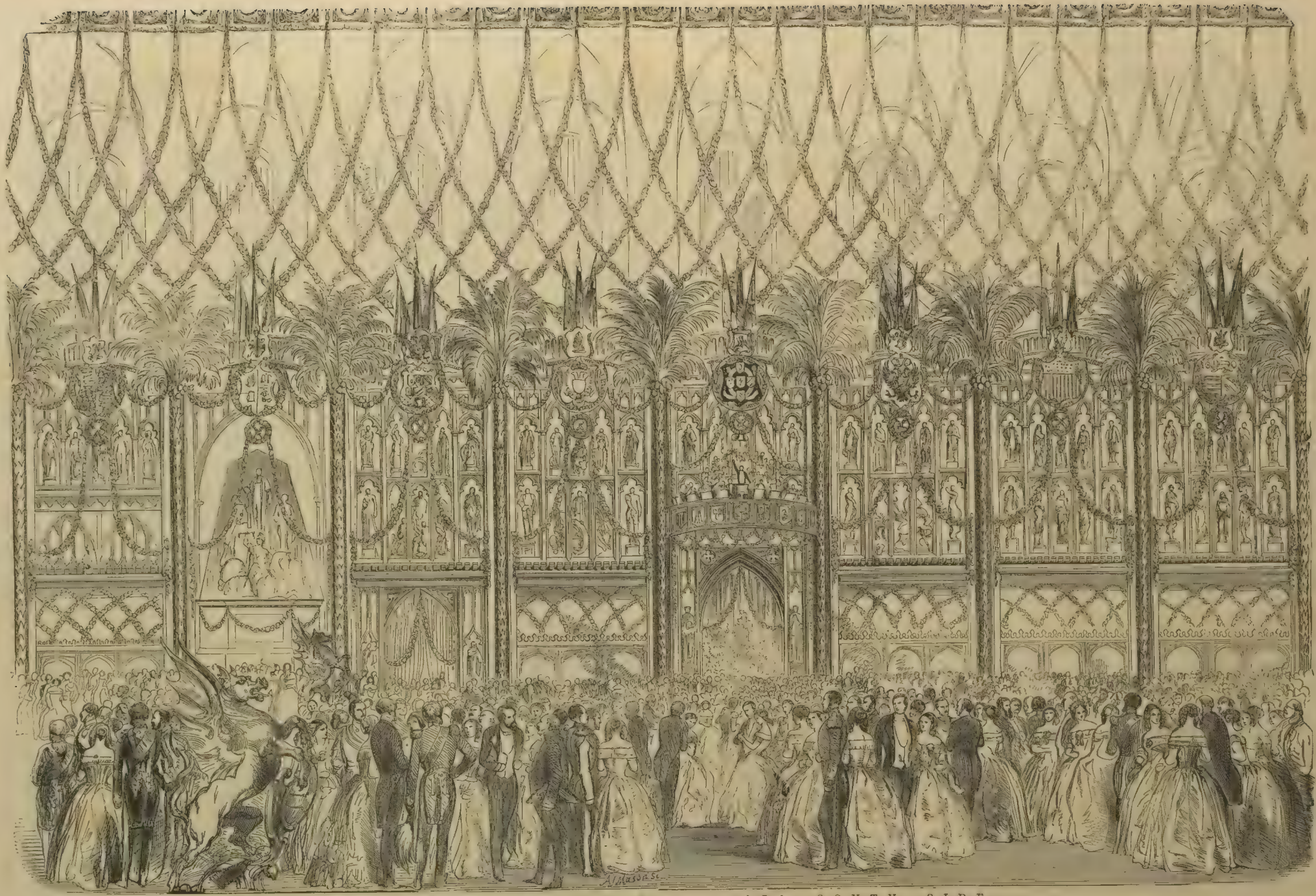
In 1296, Henry III., with Eleanor his Queen, whom he had just married at Canterbury, made a public entry into London on the day appointed for the Queen's coronation. "The citizens," says Stow, "rode to meet the King and Queen, and, being clothed in silks, and bearing golden or silver cups in their hands, and the King's trumpeters before them sounding. The City was adorned with alikes, and in the night with lamps, cressets, and other lights without number, besides many pageants and strange devices which were showed. To this coronation resorted so great a number of all estates, that the City of London was so full of people, that the Archbishop of Canterbury did execute the office of coronation; the citizens of London did minister wine as butlers; the citizens of Winchester took charge of the kitchen; and other citizens attended their charges."

In 1258, Baldwin, the Greek Emperor, arrived at London, where he was received in a very pompous manner by the Mayor and citizens.

On the death of Henry the Barons assembled at the New Temple, and appointed a Regency in his stead. The Regency was during the absence of Edward, who was then in Sicily, on his return from the Holy Land. Shortly afterwards, the new King, by a letter directed to the Mayor, shewed



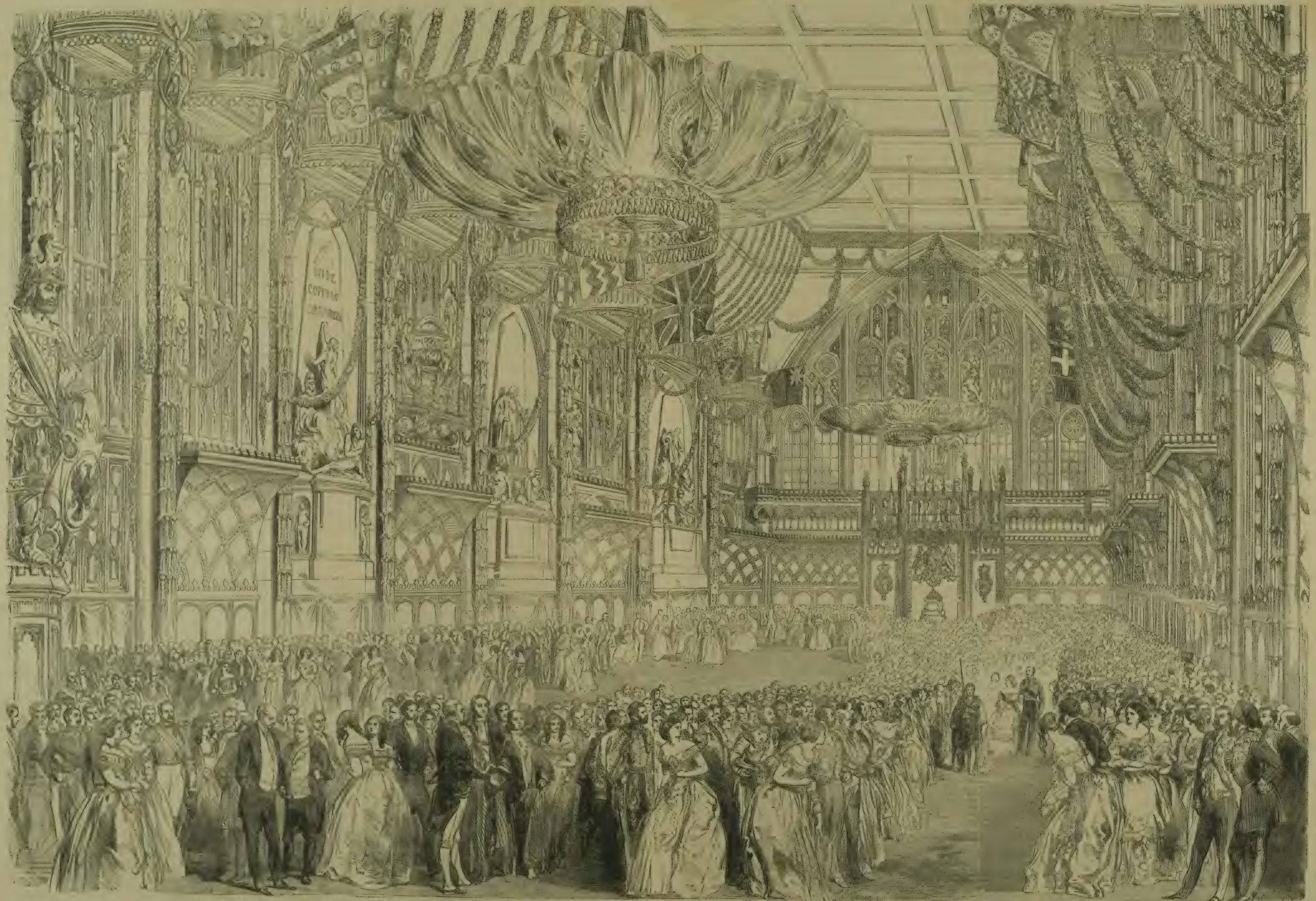
ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE GUILDHALL.



THE BALL IN THE GUILDHALL.—SOUTH SIDE.

"The last of September," says Stowe, "Queen Mary rode through the city of London towards Westminster, sitting in chariot of cloth of tissue, drawn with six horses, all trapp'd with the like cloth of tissue. She sat in a gowne of ruerd

Nothing could exceed the magnificence of the procession from Temple Bar. The streets through which the procession passed, on its going and returning, were filled with rejoicing spectators. Before most of the houses were placed temporary galleries, crowded with beauty and fashion. Every precaution which prudence could suggest was taken to guard against the accidents which might have been expected from such a numerous assemblage of people, but they were unnecessary. The monarch had so completely taken possession of every individual, that the military, who were stationed to keep the multitude in order, had nothing do but to see the procession with their fellow-citizens in the rear. On the following evening, a general illumination took place throughout London and Westminster, which, for splendour and magnificence, sur-



PROCESSION OF HER MAJESTY TO THE STATE BALL IN THE GUILDHALL.

tendants, except the coachmen and postillions, bearing large flambeaux



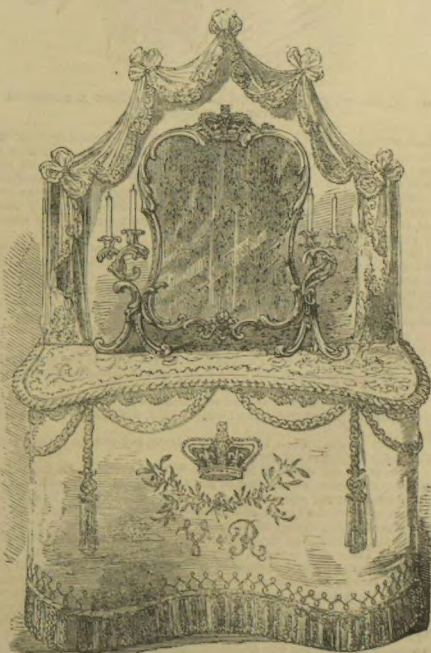
THE BANQUET IN THE CRYPT.



STATUETTE OF HER MAJESTY, MODELLED BY COUNT D'ORSAY.



GROUP OF SCULPTURE, BY LOUGH, AT THE CITY BALL.



TOILET FOR HER MAJESTY, AT THE CITY BALL.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

WILLIAM BROWN, ESQ., M.P. FOR SOUTH LANCASHIRE.

THE honourable member, eldest son of Alexander Brown, of Ballymena, county Antrim, was born at that place in the May of 1784. At twelve years of age he was placed for education under the care of the Rev. J. Bradley, at Catterick, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, from whence, in 1800, he returned to Ireland, and soon afterwards sailed with his father and mother for the United States of America, and at Baltimore, where his father continued the linen trade, in which he had been engaged in Ireland, received in the counting-house his commercial education. In a few years the house at Baltimore became the firm of Alexander Brown and Sons, consisting of the father and his sons, William, John, George, and James. In 1809 William returned to England, established a branch of the firm in Liverpool, and they shortly afterwards abandoned the exclusive linen business, and became general merchants.

The transactions of the firm soon extended so as to require further branches, and James established himself at New York, and John at Philadelphia; and, on the death of their father, the business, then the most extensive in the American trade, was continued by the four brothers, George remaining in Baltimore.

During the war, in addition to its trading transactions, the house, from its high commercial character, became of necessity engaged in banking transactions, their known connections on both sides of the Atlantic giving assurance that bills on America or England would be accepted and paid without delay, which the chances of war might have rendered it matter of extreme difficulty and delay to have forwarded, and in this portion of its business the house became in after years most extensively known.

The close of the year 1856 commenced a period of unequalled commercial difficulty, the pressure of which was felt with the utmost severity in the American trade. The disastrous aspect of affairs from 1857 to 1859 induced the brothers George and John, who had by this time realised ample fortunes, to retire from the firm, leaving William, the eldest, and James, the youngest, to continue the concern. 600 American banks had failed, it was impossible to obtain remittances from the United States to England, all confidence was destroyed. The firm held American bills for a very large amount, and of which between £700,000 and £800,000 were protested for non payment. Their own resources were a good deal locked up in stocks and other securities, and bills in the hands of the American partners. No bills were to be depended upon—it was impossible to say what houses on either side of the Atlantic were solvent or was specie to be had for remittance to meet the engagements of the house in Liverpool, and which at that period amounted to £1,500,000. No extensive were the commercial transactions of the house, which in the previous year had turned over more than ten millions, and the annual average dealings of which may have been and are about seven millions, that any stoppage, however temporary, would have added in an almost incalculable degree to the commercial embarrassment of the period. But the house had ample resources for every emergency; and, on a statement of its affairs by the house, the Bank of England at once agreed to make them an advance of £1,950,000. His partners deposited in the United States Bank bills and other securities to the amount of £4,000,000, to the credit of the Bank of England, and which was, in addition to securities to the amount of £1,000,000, deposited with the Bank itself.

The United States Bank was then in full tide of prosperity, and it was proposed by the partners of the house in America to forward a letter of credit which that bank had agreed to give, for £400,000, to the Bank of England, which would have cost the firm a commission of two and a half per cent., or a bulk sum of £10,000, an expense which the



MR. W. BROWN, M.P. FOR SOUTH LANCASHIRE, FROM A DAGUERROTYPE BY CLAUDETTE.

Bank of England declined to impose upon them, expressing itself not less satisfied with the security of the firm than it could be with that of the United States Bank. About half the sum granted by the Bank was used, and within six months it was repaid, and the Bank expressed themselves highly gratified at the promptitude with which the loan was returned. A large amount of the protested bills were ultimately paid, but the transactions of that disastrous period are not completely wound up yet.

In 1825, Mr. Brown took an active part in the agitation for reform in the constitution of the management of the Liverpool Docks Estate, the entire government of which at that time rested with the corporation, and by the advice of Mr. Huskisson, the honourable member and others deputed with him on a deputation to the Government effected an arrangement, by which thirteen of a committee for the management of the estate were to be chosen from the corporation, and eight from the ratepayers. On that committee Mr. Brown sat for about eight years, and during that period a great extension was made in the dock space, and arrangements set on foot for a reduction of the charges on shipping as the costs of such extension should be liquidated.

In 1831 Mr. Brown was elected an Alderman of Liverpool, and served in that capacity for seven years; and, in 1839, declining to serve, paid a penalty of £50.

In 1858 he was made a borough Magistrate, and was, for several years, the senior Magistrate of the borough.

In 1844, on the death of Mr. Bootle Wilbraham, M.P. for South Lancashire, Mr. Brown was invited by the Anti-Corn-Law League to become a candidate for the representation. Up to that period the League had trusted solely to the strength of its principles amongst the people, and had not organised any system of attention either to the borough or county registers. Trade was depressed, the distress in the manufacturing towns of Lancashire extreme, but the prices of grain and live-stock were high, and the landed influence in the county so great, that Mr. Brown, though he consented to come forward for the sake of the question of Free Trade, felt the contest to be a hopeless one. Mr. Entwistle, who had formerly contested Manchester, was the most energetic of the Protectionist interest. The contest engaged the utmost energy of the Free traders; and it is due to the farmers of the county to state, that, in the course of the canvass, the friends of Mr. Brown were everywhere met with their best wishes for the success of the movement. Mr. Brown was

however defeated; but the election was the signal for the forty-shilling freehold agitation of the League; and on the resignation of Lord Ellesmere, in 1846, so completely had the condition of the registry been changed, that Mr. Brown, again put in nomination, was returned without opposition, the chances of a contest being felt to be quite hopeless; and on the general election, in 1847, he was invited by a requisition, jointly with the Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, bearing upwards of 9000 signatures, and probably the most numerous signed requisition that was ever presented to any candidates again to come forward. Mr. Villiers declined to become a candidate, being unwilling to retire from Wolverhampton, the borough by which he had been first returned, and the support of which he had had in the early, and apparently most hopeless, period of the struggle for Free Trade. Mr. Villiers was, however, put in nomination; both candidates were returned without opposition, but Mr. Villiers elected to sit for his old and tried constituency.

Mr. Brown first spoke in the House on Lord John Russell's motion, January 21, 1847, for the continued temporary suspension of the Corn and Navigation Laws, in consequence of the deficiency of the harvest in England, and the continued famine in the Irish and other parts of the world. The hon. member on that occasion rose in reply to the late Lord George Bentinck, who had censured the Government for not having prohibited the export of corn from Ireland, and for not having placed the 10s. duty in abeyance, when, had it been continued, 2,000,000 quarters of foreign corn would have been in bond, which Government might have purchased and have sold, less the duty, to the great relief of the Irish people. As a general answer to the proposition, Mr. Brown said that Sir Robert Peel, who, when a famine raged in Persia, hanged, with his money-bag at his feet, an Armenian merchant, who having, in common with others, kept his corn in store for the rise of price, was found to have the greatest quantity. In answer to this, Mr. Brown referred to the fact that a famine happened at Antioch, in the reign of Julian. The Emperor, adopting the policy recommended by the noble Lord, fixed a price for corn, which being lower than that of the free market, the merchants passing by Antioch as an unprofitable market, and so, by the good intentions of the Emperor, the people were more starved than ever. There was also another Eastern case in point. Some years since a famine occurred at Guzerat. There was rice in store at Bombay. The Council, after anxious deliberation, resolved not to prevent its free export to the places of scarcity. The result was, that a day or two after the Council's resolution, the rice was all sold at Bombay; so that the supply was well maintained. As to the dealers in grain, on whom such severe reflections had been cast, they simply bought at one time to sell again when the scarcity was more severe. They took nothing from the whole supply of corn, but used their capital for its more equitable distribution over the period of want, and he therefore considered them a most useful class of dealers.

In support of Mr. Brown's subsequent motion, on the 27th of April (which was agreed to) for a decimal coinage, Mr. Brown stated that America, after a little preliminary inconvenience, had reaped great advantages from the facilities given in keeping accounts, making calculations, and prevention of mistakes, by the adoption of the decimal system. In the course of the debate on the Government money markets loans and discount on instalments, Mr. Brown referred to the total prostration of credit in all the great cities of commerce, and to the fact that even the orders to the United States, much as it was needed, had been countermanded, houses fearing to have bills drawn upon them which it might not please the Bank to discount. The manufacturing towns found that good bills could not be turned into money to pay their workpeople, and therefore declined to accept them. He proposed, as one means of remedy, an issue of £1 notes, which would bring a considerable amount of the £30,000,000 or £40,000,000 of gold in circulation into the Bank, and so enable them to meet the requirements of the mercantile world on easier terms; but, the urgency of the case being over, again to call in the £1 notes.

In the sessions of 1848-49 and 1850, Mr. Brown took part in the debates on the Irish famine, the Sugar Duties, Repeal of the Navigation Laws, and, in reply to a speech of Mr. John O'Connell, went into an elaborate statement of accounts of Irish trade and taxes, to show that, since the Union, Ireland had enjoyed exemptions to an immense amount. In 1850, he carried on, through the columns of the *Penny Censor*, a Boston newspaper, a correspondence with Mr. Meredith, Secretary to the Treasury of the United States, and a Protectionist, and the present American Minister, Mr. Laurence, in defence of Free Trade, and the letters attracted a considerable amount of attention and comment in the public journals on both sides of the Atlantic.

The hon. member, though by the rules of the House exempt from serving on committees, has sat on several private committees, in which his constituents were interested. He gave evidence before the Lords' committee on the Bank Act, in 1848, and served on the Bankruptcy, China, and Steam-service committees. He is a constant attendant on the business of the House: he does not speak often, but is on every occasion heard with attention.

The hon. member married, in 1810, the daughter of Mr. Andrew Gihon, of Ballymena, whose sons, and, indeed, almost every connexion of whose family, were more or less connected with the linen trade.

We have great pleasure in adding a record of Mr. Brown's liberality, which redounds highly to the honour of this merchant prince. To-day this gentleman will entertain on board the American steamer *Atlantic*, at Liverpool, the Royal Commission, the Executive Committee, and a large party of distinguished foreigners, at present in this country in association with the Great Exhibition. We shall report this very interesting fête next week.

Our Portrait is from a daguerrotype by Claudet.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

AT last the streets are fairly assuming a foreignised and provincialised appearance. Our own country folks are as easy to make out in their peregrinations as our visitors from the Rhine, the Seine, and the Danube. They keep together in bodies, apparently apprehensive of the dreadful consequences of losing each other, and of being pounced upon by some dreadful ogre of a metropolitan regu, who would infallibly with the sovereigns out of their breeches pockets, in spite of the whole blue-coated force from A to Z. The foreigners keep also in small parties, and go "maundering" about, calling a halt every few moments to retreat into a doorway, and have a noisy consultation over the map of London. The first thing the Frenchmen do—almost before they go to the Exhibition—is to plunge down into the Thames Tunnel. I could never make out whether the practice is founded upon an intense national love for tunnel engineering in the abstract, or whether it is not to the genius of their countryman, Sir Isambard Brunel, that the homage is paid. I suspect the latter to be the true charm which collect a bearded group in the bows of every *Waterman* as she leaves the Hungerford pier. It is curious to observe with what gusto foreigners the other day at the *table d'hôte* to Norway, take to English porter. I dined with some forty or fifty ladies and gentlemen from over the water. Just four people had wine, light French wine; the rest paid their respects, and that in the heartiest and most frank style, to ale and porter; appearing, indeed, to enjoy the coarser liquor more than I ever saw Frenchmen do the delicious product of their own vineyards. In France, he observed, beer is never drunk with meals. You cannot, either, get a glass of the light foaming Lyons, or the tart bitter Strasbourg beer, to wash down your *friticau* or your *civet de lièvre*. Rich and poor use either

wine or water—doing, however, it must be confessed, marvellous little justice to the former. It is curious, indeed, to observe how little value, for their own consumption, the French set upon their wines. They do not appear to be worthy of the grapes which nature has bestowed upon them. It is rare to see a Frenchman sit over his bottle after dinner; and if he does, it is often a terrible instance of heterodox taste—over a bottle of champagne. Here, however, as I have said, the *portable beer* finds great favour in their eyes; the performances in the way of swilling it which I have seen being sufficient to conciliate the respectful admiration of Barclay and Perkins themselves.

Among the ancient ecclesiastical customs which the High Church party were at present seeking to revive, is the use of the very ancient church music, written and based on long epochs of the psalms and anthems now generally employed, and which are many of them of respectable antiquity themselves, but also before the still earlier period of the Gregorian chants. These very strange and primitive compositions have been recovered from old missals, in which they were written upon a system of notation perfectly different from even the earliest form of what is at present in vogue. The old psalms, the natural and eternal conditions of music, have been things which appear to have been recognised; and one of the reverend gentlemen who lectured upon the subject contended that the major and minor keys of modern musicians were mere conventional arrangements, forgetful of the fact that you could no more write a melody which should not be in the one or the other key, or modulate from one to the other, than you could write a picture without employing either the primitive colours or certain combinations of tint derived from the same. The hymns executed were interesting as musical curiosities, but nothing more. They had no rhythm or metre, or anything like a continuous strain of melody; each composition, in fact, being nothing more than a string of melodic phrases, running monotonously on, without any sort of structure or connexion between them. Artless and simple they certainly were, and not devoid of a certain freshness; but these qualities are possessed in a far higher degree by the magnificent old psalm and chant tunes, such, for example, as the glorious "Old Hundred," an air which has all the massive energy and broad simplicity of primitive times and primitive minds, conveyed in a flow of noble melody, the composition of which Meyerbeer or Mendelssohn might have envied.

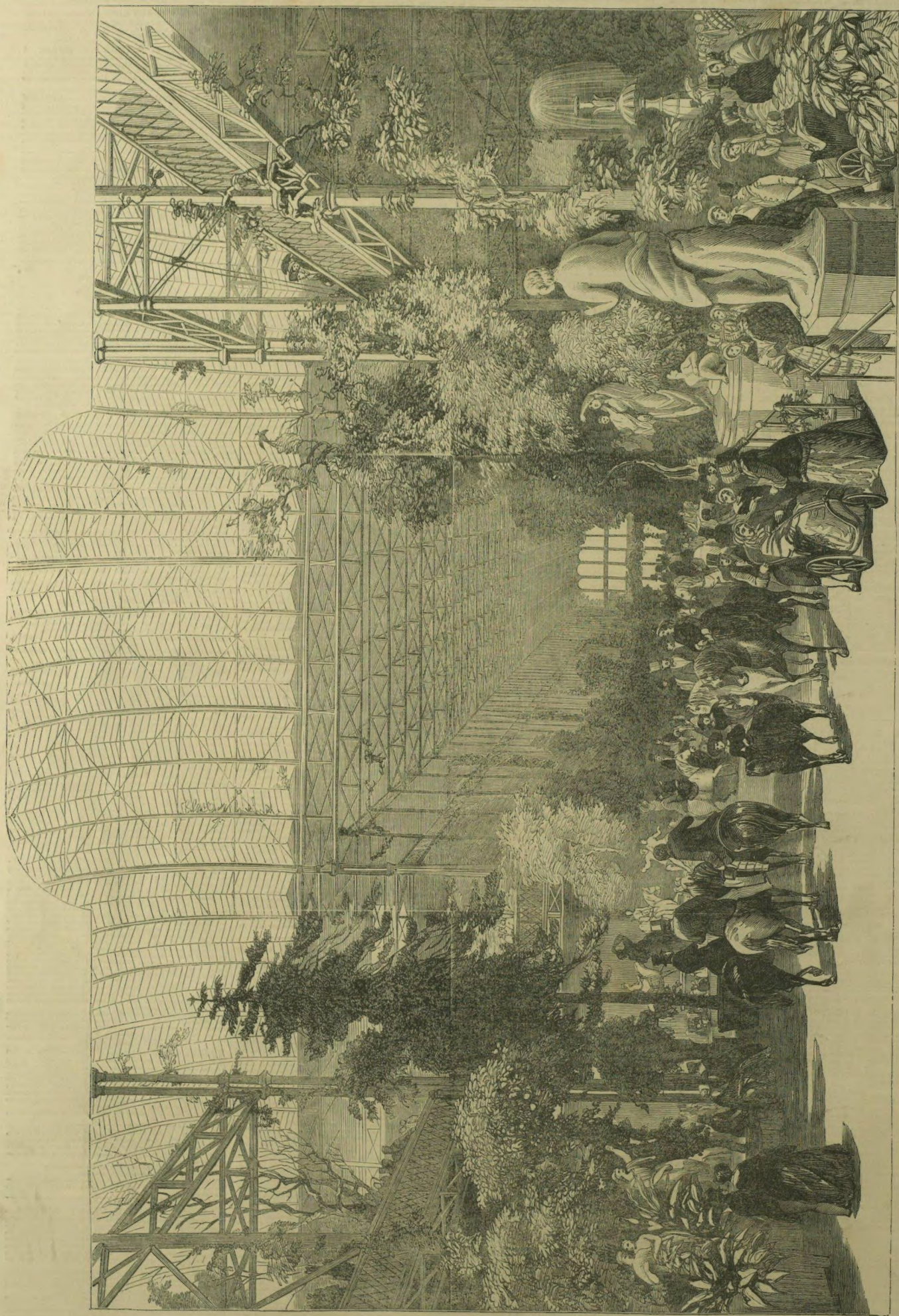
I hear that the two American schooner-yachts, said to have been built for the purpose of a prize, or about to start from the New World, to try their mettle against the crack craft built in our own waters, are also expected across; and there will be a grand gathering of pleasure ships in the Solent in the course of the autumn. A Challenge Cup, open to all the world, is, I hear, to be given for a schooner match, and another for a yacht match. The Yankées are of course the only people who can enter into competition with us upon the water; and I am told that they are not much to be feared even of them. The Bermudas are celebrated for the small craft built in that island, and the cutter, indeed, ranks with a Baltimore clipper; but a vessel of the former class—pretty enough to look at—for I saw her the other day at the match on the river—and which was brought over to beat all the Royal yacht club, acquired a most unenviable notoriety in the waters of the Isle of Wight, as being almost invariably the last boat in any match in which she took part. As in no other country has so much money been expended on the construction of vessels intended merely for fast sailing and weatherly qualities as in England, so it is reasonable to suppose that we are well ahead of the world in yacht building; while a good sign of our general progress in the art of naval architecture is to be found in the general adoption of the clipper build and clipper rig in our new vessels, in preference to the tub-shape and heavy and cumbersome upper-works of brigs and schooners of the olden time. Slight and trim, and with their bows appearing, the greater number of them will stand rough weather better than the most substantial of the clumsy old-fashioned ships. There is now lying off Greenhithe a square-rigged schooner—a pretty, dandified-looking craft, her masts raking absolutely over the stern, and her hull low and black in the water, which, to-day as she may seem, has nevertheless been round the world. She is the *Nancy Dawson*, a craft of the Arctic exploring expeditions sent out in search of Sir John Franklin, and penetrated further into the ice than any of the Government ships. The gathering of yachts this season will no doubt be very brilliant; and we shall see whether the stars and stripes or the union-jack be first borne round the Isle of Wight or round the Eddystone.

On an opportunity of hearing the other day a rather dismal account of the condition of matters in the coal districts of Northumberland and Durham. According to the views of my informant, a gentleman well acquainted with the northern mining interest, the pits on the Tyne and the Wear are in great danger of being flung out of work by the operation of the land carriage of coals—particularly by the Great Northern line of railway—from the shallower and easier working pits in Yorkshire, with the exception of the latter class of coal, I am informed, although not so good as the Tyne and Wear, can be worked much more cheaply got at, while the shorter distance between the pits and the great market of the metropolis, with the new railway facilities, allow the mineral to be brought to town at a considerably cheaper rate than it can be conveyed along the coast. In fact, until the opening of the recent line, the Midland coal-pits never came into competition with the Tyne and Wear ones at all. With the exception of a small quantity of canal-borne mineral, the Tyne and Wear coals came by the coast in brigs from the Tyne and the Wear. Now coals can be brought in unknown quantities to town, at the rate, as I believe, of a farthing per ton per mile. Now, take the general distance of the Midland coals as something under 150 miles; they can be brought here for about 2s. per ton, and introduced into the London market without paying one penny for harbour City and dues, which with the freight, make the probable expense of carrying coals from the pits of Northumberland and Durham almost 6s. per ton. Supposing these calculations to be generally correct, and add to them the consideration of the cheaper "winning" of the Midland coals, and the result will be a probability that south of Yorkshire coal can be regularly sold in London at least 6s. per ton cheaper than Newcastle; the lower rates are indeed already coming into play, and many of the largest pits in Northumberland and Durham are only working half time, with a prospect, as I hear, of being altogether discontinued. The coal-masters are even now menaced by a general strike amongst the pitmen; a motion which, at the present moment, would be ruinous to all hands in the North. The effect of the impending change upon the coasting trade is very serious. It is understood that the steamers, undertaken to make head against the railways by using screw propulsion, had not been intended to succeed, whether it does or no the doom of the old-fashioned collier brig is sealed, and the coasting trade a "nursery" for seamen, it seems clear that we cannot look much longer to them for a supply. The real fact, however, I believe to be, that very few seamen who began in the coal trade, ever left it. The north country sailors have also a particular dread of the navy; and it was only by impressment that the old coal-tubs which rolled between Thames and Tyne ever furnished their quota to the national defences. Disasters to the coasting trade, then, as the impending changes promise to be, I am assured that they are not likely to produce any great effect in the general commercial or national marine.

Mr. Paxton's question, "What is to be done with the Crystal Palace?" will, I hope, receive a speedy and a loud answer, that it is to be made into a delightfully sheltered garden; abounding with flowers and trees, native and exotic, sparkling with fountains, and classic statues—a delightful haunt for loungers, and a refreshing and elevating resort for the body of the population. Why, it may become the favourite locale for all our national, or benevolent, or artistic festivities and demonstrations. Why not hold concerts there, balls if you like, or musical festivals? Exhibitions of all suitable kinds might resort to the Crystal walls; fancy-fairs and flower-shows might glitter within; and, for certain purposes might be held in one portion, public dinners might proceed in another. In general, a mass of society might have easy access to such a garden as is not to be found in Europe—sheltered, yet light—of extent so vast as only to be rivalled by the symmetry and beauty of its sheltering proportions—a brilliant peculiar spot, wholesome, elevating, refining—teeming with the eternal elements of beauty—a precious pearl among the bricks and mud and mortar of London.

The last House of Commons joke is better than the average. It generally goes round in the form of a conundrum. It is tolerably well known that the hon. member for Lambeth is a great disciple and a fervent, though not a very successful, imitator of his friend, the hon. member for Montrose. Indeed, when the former was member for Coventry, he used to be jocularly described as "Joe Hume's Man Friday." Much the same idea is, however, far more witty put in the present conundrum. You asked Mr. Wilmot if he was like a mole; and you answer—that is, if you are clever enough, or if somebody has told you—"Because he's a bad continuation of Hume!"

A. B. R.



THE CRYSTAL PALACE, AS A WINTER GARDEN